FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 056

24 March 1981

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BIRYUKOV VIEWS DANGER OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE

LD202130 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 20 Mar 81

["Whose Opinion Has Luns Expressed"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes: The protest against deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe can by no means be presented as a "hand of Moscow." Protest is being voiced by politicians, military men, scientists, trade union leaders, peace champions. In Belgium and the Netherlands, the governments and the parties of parliamentary majority do not intend to withdraw reservations towards the plan of "additional nuclear armament" and in the FRG Social Democrats have been increasingly resolutely declaring against it. In these conditions, the statement made by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns has been an obvious discord. Speaking in Brussels at the NATO headquarters on Thursday, he pronounced against the important Soviet proposal for a moratorium on deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missiles. The proposal, as it was formulated by Leonid Brezhnev and the 26th CPSU Congress, means to freeze quantitatively and qualitatively the existing level of such means.

Luns was compelled to tell journalists that his statement in Brussels was the opinion of only some representatives of the NATO member-countries, and that he was not speaking for all member-countries. Luns tried to present "Euro-missiles" as some "retaliatory" strike weapon, which, as he said, is needed to the West for defense from "Soviet threat." It is exactly such "an American scenario" that gives rise to well-founded concern in Western Europe. New American medium-range missiles, intended for deployment on the territory of these countries, was actually conceived as a weapon to strike a blow on the Soviet Union. This turns U.S. West European allies into a potential target for a retaliatory strike. Luns' statement terstifies to the Pentagon's and NATO's pressure upon certain circles of West European countries. That pressure is prompted by NATO's desire to have unilateral military superiority. It is obvious that the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union gives a possibility to break the vicious circle of the dangerous stockpiling of nuclear missiles on Europe, when actions of one side lead to countermeasures from the other side. Such a course lacks prospects, since the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member-countries shall not allow the creation of military superiority over them.

BOGATOV VIEWS DEPLOYMENT OF NEUTRON WEAPONS

LD211126 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar, TASS --TASS observer Sergey Bogatov writes: We need the neutron bomb. I would like very much to have such a bomb, U.S. General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, said to the Italian newspaper LA STAMPA. The general declared at the same time for the production and deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe and for the use of chemical weapons.

Let us consider only one item of this programme--neutron weapons. It is clear what consequences its creation will have for peoples of Europe and the whole world. It is well known that this is a variety of nuclear weapons. General Rogers who favours "flexible doctrines" spoke about its use against tanks. The general thus confirms that the deployment of neutron weapons would lower the threshold of nuclear war and would make its outbreak more likely. The arming of one group of states with this lethal weapon would entail the arming of the other group of states with the same weapon. This would open the new trend in the nuclear arms race. It so happened with nuclear weapons in the 40's and with thermo-nuclear weapons in the 50's.

The emergence of one type of neutron weapons, even if they are now described as "tactical" weapons, can set the beginning to this race. The first type will inevitably be followed by other weapons, of a greater destructive force meant for wider tasks than the weapons which the general mentioned, including the tasks spreading beyond the limits of one continent. It is not for nothing that broad sections of the world public, scientists, doctors, women's organisations, political parties of different trends are protesting resolutely against the most dangerous plans for the production and deployment of neutron weapons.

The Soviet Union's stand is well-known. It was confirmed again by the 26th CPSU Congress. We shall not start the production of neutron weapons unless it is acquired by other states, and we are prepared to conclude an agreement banning this weapon once and forever, Leonid Brezhnev said. "We have also offered something more: to stop manufacturing nuclear weapons and to begin reducing their stockpiles until they are completely eliminated," he said.

This stand reflects the aspirations not only of the Soviet people, but of all peoples, of all peace forces in the world. One would like to believe that the U.S. public will find enough resources, so that, backed by all people of goodwill, by realistically minded politicians it could frustrate the plans of the production of the neutron bomb and ensure the condition for banning it forever.

SOVIET DELEGATION ATTENDS WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Delegation's Moscow Departure

LD171142 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Mar, TASS--A Soviet delegation today left Moscow for Washington to participate in a conference of Medics of the USSR and the USA for the Prevention of Nuclear War. The delegation is led by USSR Deputy Health Minister Academician Yevgeniy Chazov.

Arbatov Conference Speech

LD230002 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Washington, 22 Mar, TASS--The international conference "Medics of the World for Prevention of Nuclear War" continues its work in one of the suburbs of the U.S. capital. More than one hundred of eminent representatives of medical science from the USSR, USA, France, FRG, Japan and other countries gathered for the forum.

Soviet delegate Academician Georgiy Arbatov said that the arms race is a heavy burden on the economy. That vast manpower and material resources and squandered on the arms race, that it heavily taxes the energy and efforts of society. The arms race constitutes a mortal threat to mankind, the Soviet representative said. One cannot hope for luck any longer since the arms race has assumed unprecedented scope and the situation is becoming ever more dangerous. Experience shows that it is impossible to "win" in the buildup of armaments.

The present "balance of fear" is very fragile. Ever new factors emerge every day that threaten to undermine it. This is why the main efforts must be aimed at establishing the control over armaments and consolidation of detente which is the most important condition of ensuring international security.

PRAVDA VIEWS COHESION, PROBLEMS IN SOCIALIST CAMP

LD231309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Fraternal Countries' Indestructible Unity"]

[Text] The work of the 26th CPSU Congress, speeches of greeting at it by representatives of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries and the moving meetings of delegations from these parties with work collectives on Soviet soil are vivid evidence of the common nature of our aims and plans, of the unswerving aspiration to further develop friendship, cooperation and coordinated action.

"Relations between states have been termed international since olden times. But only in our times, in the world of socialism, have they really become relations between peoples," Comrade Brezhnev noted in the Central Committee report. "Millions and millions of people take a direct part in them. That, comrades, is a principle gain by socialism and a great service to mankind by it."

We together are building the shining edifice of the new world and a type of relations between states that has no precedent in history. This is a clear manifestation of the living nature of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Principled identity of views has been consolidated among the countries of the community on all major problems of socioeconomic development and international politics. The coordinated action of the fraternal communist parties is the foundation of foundations and the living soul of close cooperation. At the 26th congress it was noted that during the past years 37 friendly meetings at the summit level have taken place in the Crimea. The future development of relations between the fraternal parties and countries, key problems of world politics, and tasks for the future were discussed at these meetings. The exchange of party and government delegations has also become regular. Conferences of Central Committee secretaries on questions of international relations, ideological and party organizational work have also become customary. Strong links have been established by party, state and public organizations and production collectives. Relations and contacts like those between adopted brothers in the sphere of spiritual life, ideology and culture are developing.

The fact that the idea of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union has been unshrined in the constitutions of the majority of the fraternal states testifies to great trust in our country. In its turn the new Constitution of the Soviet Union proclaims friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the socialist countries to be the cornerstone of Soviet foreign policy.

In their aspiration to secure the necessary external conditions for creative work the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are waging an active struggle for peace and the strengthening of detente. They resolutely oppose the threat of a new war.

The activities of the Warsaw Pact and above all its Political Consultative Committee play an influential and beneficial role in international affairs. Having laid the path to the European conference in Helsinki, it put forward a number of new initiatives which attracted wide-ranging attention from the world public. It was noted at the congress that the military-political defense alliance of the socialist countries loyally serves the cause of peace. It has at its disposal all that is necessary to reliably defend the socialist gains of the peoples.

Our economic cooperation is developing and strengthening on the basis of mutual advantage. The task of further deepening of socialist integration on the basis of long-term specific programs was put forward at the 25th CPSU Congress and at the congresses of fraternal parties as a primary task. These are now being embodied in concrete deeds. The results of production specialization are now noticeable in virtually all branches of the economy, science and technology.

The coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA countries for 1981-85 is nearing completion. The Soviet people and our friends speak with legitimate pride about the fruits of their joint work. These include the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Mir energy system, the Ust-Ilimsk cellulose works, the ore-dressing combine at Erdenet in Mongolia and other new projects. Cooperation is embracing more and more new spheres. For example, flights by international crews under the Intercosmos program have become customary for us.

The socialist countries have achieved noticeable achievements in economic construction and in raising people's living standards. Although the last few years have not been the most satisfactory for the national economy of a number of socialist states, the CEMA members remain the most dynamically developing group of countries in the world. The CPSU and the other fraternal parties are now setting course so as to turn the forthcoming decade into a period of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation by the states of the community.

Close cooperation opens up wide-ranging opportunities for learning from one another. Our friends make extensive use of Soviet experience. At the same time there are things to learn from workers in Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other countries. Not everything comes easily or immediately in the construction of a new society, of course. One encounters difficulties and problems arise. This evokes joy in the camp of the imperialists and their accomplices, who act in an ever more cunning and subtle manner. The Central Committee report noted that in fraternal Poland the opponents of socialism, supported by external forces, are striving to turn [povernut] the development of events into a counter-revolutionary channel by creating anarchy.

The December meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states in Moscow clearly showed that the Polish communists, working class and working people can safely rely on their friends and allies.

The process of drawing together by the socialist states is continuing. But this does not erase specific national factors and the historical particularities of the socialist countries. A wealth of paths and methods of strengthening the socialist way of life are contained in the variety of forms of their public life and in the organization of their economies.

The countries of the community have entered the 1980's with firm confidence in the future. In a number of these countries ways of achieving the goals which have been set have been determined at party congresses which have already taken place. Such congresses will be held in March and April in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR.

The homeland of Great October is the guiding star in the construction of a new society for the communists and the working people of the socialist countries, while the work of the CPSU and the historic decisions of its 26th congress are the source of very rich experience.

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD231105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians Exchange Opinions"]

[Text] On 17 March a consultative meeting of leaders of parliamentary groups from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Poland, Mongolia, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR opened in the House of Unions in Moscow.

In his introductory speech A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, said that the meeting was taking place at a notable time. Just two weeks have elapsed since the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was an outstanding event in the life of the party and Soviet people and the history of the world communist movement. The congress' entire work was imbued with the inspiration of creation, with concern for the people's welfare and the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The main place in the congress' work, the speaker stressed, was occupied by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report. With his inherent creative approach Leonid Ilich revealed in all its magnitude the tremendous creative work of the party and people, summed up the impressive results of the path which has been traveled and outlined an impressive program for the country's development at the new stage of communist building.

Our party, he noted, has paid and continues to pay unremitting attention to the consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, together with whom we are building a new socialist world and relations of a historically unprecedented type between states--just, equal and fraternal relations.

In conclusion A.P. Shitikov expressed the hope that the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress would be approved by those taking part in the meeting and would contribute to the meeting's success.

On the agenda of the consultative meeting is the exchange of opinions on the results of the 67th conference of the Interparliamentary Union in September 1980 in Berlin and the discussion of questions of preparing for the spring sessions of the Interparliamentary Union in Manila. There will be an exchange of information on plans for international ties between the parliaments and parliamentary groups of the socialist countries for 1981.

On the same day the leaders of the parliamentary groups visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. They honored with a minute's silence the memory of the founder of the world's first socialist state.

CEMA COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE PLANNING MEETS

Session Opens

LD230941 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM reports: "Opening of CEMA Committee Session"]

[Text] A representation of the CEMA building in Moscow and the three fires--symbols of ancient Baku--forms the emblem of the 25th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning. It adorns the pediment of the Gyulistan Palace of Joy, where the committee's plenary session opened 11 March.

Taking part in its work are the following delegations from CEMA countries: Bulgaria, headed by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee; Hungary, headed by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office; the SRV, headed by Nguyen Van Lam, SRV vice premier and chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee; the GDR, headed by Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission; Cuba, headed by Raul Pombo, vice president of the Cuban Central Planning Board; Mongolia, headed by Dumaagiyn Sodnon, deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Mongolian State Planning Commission; Poland, headed by Henryk Kisiel, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers' Planning Committee; Romania, headed by Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; the USSR, headed by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chariman of the USSR Gosplan; Czechoslovakia, headed by Vaclav Hula, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission.

In accordance with the agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government, Josip Kulic, chief of the SFRY permanent mission to CEMA, is taking part in the work of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning. Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen minister of Installations, is present at the committee's 25th session as an observer.

G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a welcoming speech to the session participants.

On behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers he cordially welcomed the session participants and wished them successful and fruitful work.

We are glad, Comrade Seidov said, to receive our valued guests in the ancient land of Azerbaijan, in order-bearing Baku, city of glorious revolutionary, international and labor traditions.

An indelible impression was produced on all of us by the 26th CPSU Congress, which was an event of worldwide historical significance and provided vivid new evidence of the vitality of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and the Soviet people's creative achievements. The congress demonstrated the close cohesion of communists and all the Soviet people around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by that true Leninist, outstanding politician and statesman of today and indefatigable fighter for peace and the peoples' happiness, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The 26th CPSU Congress decisions devote great attention to mutual relations with the socialist countries and to questions of strengthening the socialist community's economic, political and defense might. Relations of true equality and fraternal mutual assistance, combining each socialist country's national interests with the socialist community's international goals, characterize our country's relations with the fraternal socialist countries.

In only three decades the CEMA countries have created a highly developed material and technical base, while their share of world industrial production has risen to more than one-third. The socialist community has now become a mighty factor promoting the consolidation of world socialism's positions and the strengthening of its international influence.

Noting that an important role in resolving the complex tasks of ensuring the dynamic and proportionate development of the CEMA member countries and the socialist community as a whole is allotted to those countries' planning organs, the speaker expressed confidence that the 25th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning will adopt important new decisions promoting the further deepening and improvement of cooperation, the development of socialist integration and the acceleration of technical progress in the CEMA countries.

Speaking of the impressive successes achieved by Azerbaijan's working people, Comrade Seidov expressed the hope that during their stay in the republic the guests will be able to see for themselves these successes and the entire multifaceted life of the Azerbaijani people.

We hope, he said, that your stay in the republic will be pleasant and interesting.

On behalf of the representatives of countries belonging to the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, addressed the session. He warmly congratulated N.K. Baybakov, head of the Soviet delegation, on his recent 70th birthday and wished him long life, good health and great successes in work for the sake of the Soviet people and in further strengthening cooperation, production sharing and the development of socialist economic integration among the CEMA countries.

Expressing thanks for the warm words, N.K. Baybakov, who took the chair at the session, noted the fruitful collective labor of the CEMA committee members, which are making a fitting contribution to the economic development and prosperity of all the socialist community countries.

Much has been done, he said, but even more lies ahead. Questions of cooperation, specialization and the further rapprochement of the socialist countries' economies are a complex and crucial task whose resolution will need considerable efforts.

On behalf of the session participants Comrade Baybakov assured the Communist Party Central Committees and the governments of the socialist countries that the planning organs will do everything possible to continue to fulfill with honor the tasks which face them. He wished those present good health, happiness and new successes in their difficult but noble work.

The session agenda was approved. The participants will discuss the resuts of work in coordinating the CEMA member countries' state plans for 1981-85, a draft coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures for the same period and other questions.

Taking part in the session are Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, and CEMA Secretariat executives.

Aliyev Hosts Reception

LD230957 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Reception at Azerbaijan CP Central Committee"]

[Text] On 11 March G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received the leaders of socialist countries' central planning organs, who are heading delegations taking part in the 25th session of the CEMA Committee on Cooperative Planning.

N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, expressing thanks for the hospitality and cordiality accorded to the socialist countries' envoys in the Azerbaijan capital, expressed sincere gratitude to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee for its help in organizing the session well, which promoted the fruitful work of the CEMA committee. He reported on the activity of that important organ, in particular as regards summing up the results of work to coordinate the CEMA member countries' state plans for 1981-85 and to introduce scientific and technical progress, which is the basic lever for increasing production efficiency.

Workers in Soviet planning organs, Comrade Baybakov stressed, must implement the impressive program outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the specific tasks in further developing all-round relations of cooperation, friendship and fraternity with the socialist countries which are clearly defined in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the congress. In the light of the decisions of the Soviet communists' forum great significance is attached to the wide exchange of experience and the utilization of the socialist countries' achievements in the sphere of science and technology, the management of the national economy and other spheres.

On familiarizing themselves with the successes of your republic's working people, the session participants saw for themselves the tremendous progress that has been achieved in Azerbaijan in all spheres of socioeconomic life, particularly over the last 10 years. I rejoice in these remarkable achievements, N.K. Baybakov said, and I wish the Azerbaijanis great new successes in communist building.

Cordially welcoming the guests, Comrade G.A. Aliyev expressed satisfaction with the holding of such a major CEMA event in Baku. We regard this fact, he said, as an instance of great attentiveness toward Azerbaijan and recognition of its successes on the part of both the Soviet Government and the governments of the fraternal socialist countries.

Your every meeting is a new step toward the further development of socialist integration and cooperation in the economies of the socialist countries and an important stage in CEMA's activity. The present session, held after the completion of the 26th CPSU Congress, is also particularly significant because it sums up the results of great work in coordinating the CEMA member countries' state plans for the next 5-year period and outlines the prospects for long-term cooperation among the socialist countries.

During these days we are all under the tremendous, beneficial influence of decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which was for communists and all Soviet people a most important historical milestone on the path of implementing the impressive program for building a communist society. In Azerbaijan as throughout the country, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report and all the documents from the Soviet communists' forum have been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm and unanimous approval, and extensive work has been launched everywhere for the practical fulfillment of its decisions.

It may be stressed with satisfaction, Comrade Aliyev said, that the results of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress, which again demonstrated the socialist community's strength and cohesion, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposals for the further development of the peace program and the strengthening of the relaxation of international tension are at the center of the world public's attention, especially in the socialist countries. In the Central Committee's report Comrade L.I. Brezhnev devoted great attention to questions of further extending and deepening the USSR's economic cooperation with the states in the socialist camp and developing CEMA's activity, and cited convincing data on CEMA's efficient activity. The triumph of the principles of socialist integration is indicated by the fact that the economic growth rates of the CEMA countries were twice those of the developed capitalist countries over the last 10 years.

In this connection G.A. Aliyev noted the important and responsible nature of the mission of the socialist countries' central planning organs and their role in further increasing the fraternal states' economic development rate and strengthening the unity and friendship of our parties and peoples.

Speaking of the tremendous achievements of the republic's working people during the years of Soviet power within the fraternal family of the USSR's peoples, Comrade Aliyev noted that they were all possible thanks to the Communist Party's steady implementation of the wise Leninist nationalities policy and the constant attention and fatherly concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for Azerbaijan's further prosperity.

G.A. Aliyev cordially congratulated N.K. Baybakov on his 70th birthday, on the award of the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor for his great services to the Soviet state, and on the awards from fraternal socialist countries which have been conferred on him over the last few days. He wished Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov good health, happiness and remarkable new achievements to the glory of the Soviet motherland.

Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, who spoke during the conversation, said: We had heard a great deal about Soviet Azerbaijan's successes, but we had not imagined them to be so substantial and great. The achievements of the republic's working people in the sphere of the economy, science and culture and the strengthening of the political cohesion of the united Soviet family produce an indelible impression. With all our hearts we wish that Soviet Azerbaijan may continue to develop just as dynamically and maintain its high tempo in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Nguyen Van Lam, SRV vice premier and chairman of the SRV State Planning Committee, spoke of problems in the development of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the sphere of prospecting for and extracting gas and oil on Vietnam's coastal shelf, in which Azerbaijan specialists are actively participating. Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, who visited Baku recently, gave a high assessment of Azerbaijan's oil industry, he noted.

I would like once again to thank you for the assistance to Vietnam in the development of this important economic sector and for training highly qualified specialists for the SRV's national economy.

Splendid deeds are being accomplished in the abundant land of Azerbaijan, Nguyen Van Lam said. We are well aware that the republic's working people make a worthy contribution to building communism and we wish them still more significant labor victories.

Henryk Kisiel, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers' Planning Committee, spoke of the steady strengthening of the world socialist system and the fraternal countries' fundamental unity of views on all major problems of socioeconomic development and international policy. New confirmation of this, he stressed, is provided by the success of our present meeting in Baku.

Taking part in the talk were G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; Yu.N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee; S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; and S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

Ballet Attended

LD230947 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Visit to a Show"]

[Text] In the evening of 11 March the participants in the 25th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning saw the ballet "The Thousand and One Nights" by Fikret Amirov, holder of USSR State Prizes, in the Azerbaijan M.F. Akhundov State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet.

Present at thq performance, which was a great success, were G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and G.A. Basanov, V.A. Guseynov, Yu.N. Pugachev and G.N. Seidov, members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

Session Ends

LD230947 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "CEMA Committee Session Ends"]

[Text] The 25th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning, which ended in Baku's Gyulistan Palace of Joy 12 March, passed in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

A protocol was signed and a communique adopted, noting that the committee session examined and approved for submission to the 35th CEMA session a report on the results of the coordination of the CEMA member countries' national economic plans for 1981-85, as well as a draft coordinated plan for multilateral integration measures among the CEMA member countries for 1981-85.

The committee continued its examination of the question of organizing cooperation to maintain the level of extraction of ferruginous raw materials by enterprises in the Soviet Union and of their delivery to the CEMA countries.

The committee also examined the question of cooperation with a view to the comprehensive development of sugar production in the Republic of Cuba and the production and industrial processing of citrus fruits in Cuba.

Speaking at the session's closing ceremony N. Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, said on behalf of all the session participants:

It gives us special pleasure once again to thank our dear hosts for the hospitality and warmth with which they have surrounded us and for the excellent conditions which have promoted the successful work of our committee.

The 25th session was fruitful. We examined very important questions of our further cooperation and prepared documents for examination at the forthcoming CEMA session.

Although our stay in Azerbaijan has been very short, thanks to the efforts of our splendid hosts we have been able to see and experience a great deal, and we are profoundly grateful to them for this.

N. Constantin wished Azerbaijan's working people new achievements in economic and cultural development and great successes in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

On behalf of all those present and also on his own account he thanked N.K. Baybakov, who took the chair at the session, for his great contribution to the successful holding and completion of the committee's session.

A speech of gratitude to the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the republic's government and all who helped make the 25th session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning a success was delivered by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan. The session participants, he noted, sensed concern and attention literally at every step of their stay in Azerbaijan. Not only were splendid conditions ensured for our work, but we were shown much of interest. We saw a republic moving from success to success at full steam. Thank you, comrades, for all this, and we wish you great new achievements in all your initiatives.

Taking part in the session were G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, Yu. N. Pugachev, second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, S.B. Tatliyev, first deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

CUBAN TRADE MINISTER IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA MEETING

FL231106 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz has arrived in Moscow to attend the 60th meeting of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade. Representatives of the GDR, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Vietnam and the Soviet Union also will participate in the meeting. The Cuban minister also will hold talks with Soviet officials on the development of bilateral relations between our country and the USSR.

CEMA COMMISSION REVIEWS NUCLEAR POWER COOPERATION

LD231305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the intergovernmental commission on the implementation of overall coordination of cooperation between the interested CEMA member countries and the SFRY on fulfilling the agreement on multilateral international specialization and production sharing and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for nuclear power stations in the period 1981-90 was held in Moscow 17-18 March.

Taking part in the session were deputy heads of government and leaders of ministries and departments from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR and the SFRY, and also CEMA Secretary General N. Faddeyev.

The commission examined questions of fulfilling the agreement, including questions of preparing for the production of AES equipment and deliveries of such equipment in 1981-82 so as to ensure that the planned schedules for commissioning AESes in the countries participating in the agreement are met.

It was noted that AESes have been constructed and are running successfully in Bulgaria, the GDR and the CSSR and are under construction in those countries and also in Hungary by joint efforts, with the technical assistance of the USSR.

The results of work already done indicates the CEMA countries' great potential for resolving such major and complex national economic problems as the problem of developing the nuclear power industry and nuclear machine building.

The session took place in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation, fraternal friendship and full mutual understanding.

REPORTAGE ON AAPSO COUNCIL SESSION IN PDRY

Solidarity With Afghanistan

LD232128 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Aden, 23 Mar, TASS--Delegates of the session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation [AAPSO] have expressed solidarity with the people of Afghanistan which is conducting a heroic struggle under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan against attempts by imperialism and reaction to interfere in its internal affairs. This is said in a statement adopted by the participants in the session. Sharp criticism is levelled against the hostile campaign unleashed by imperialism circles against the Afghan revolution and the statement also condemns the arming by the United States and other reactionary regimes of terrorist bands that are sent into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The document highly evaluates the internationalist assistance given by the Soviet Union to the lawful Government of Afghanistan in the interests of protecting the gains of the April revolution and liquidating the threat of imperialist interference. The statement voices support for the Soviet peace proposals made from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Support of PLO

LD232124 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Aden, 23 Mar, TASS--A meeting of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine was held here. It was attended by delegates and guests of the session of the Council of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO], including Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. The meeting adopted a statement in support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. In this statement the meeting sharply criticised the policy of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, a policy aimed at eliminating the Palestine resistance movement, the attempts of participants in the Camp David deal to prevent the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and to impose on it fictitious "autonomy" within the framework of the state of Israel. It is impossible to achieve an all-embracing settlement of the Middle East problem without due account taken of the national interests of the Arab people of Palestine, it is said in the statement.

In this connection participants in the meeting voiced support for the new Soviet initiatives on the Middle East, set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's report to the 26th Congress of the CPSU and providing for the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians to self-determination, up to the establishment of their own state, for Israeli pull-out from all the occupied Arab territories. In its statement the meeting expressed appreciation of the Soviet Union's firm and invariable stand in defence of the Palestinian revolution. It called for stronger alliance of all the Arab progressive forces with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, true friends of the peoples, fighting for freedom, peace and social progress.

RIVALRY BETWEEN HAIG, ADMINISTRATION REPORTED

LD231511 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 23 Mar 81

["Rivalry in Washington"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, 23 Mar, TASS--The ABC diplomatic correspondent, Barry Dunsmore, analysing the foreign policy of the new Washington administration, pointed yesterday to the growing rivalry between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and other high-ranking members of the administration. Dunsmore said that central to this conflict is not a question of politics, but the question of power and influence.

Haig stated from the very beginning that he will be the main foreign policymaker with Reagan's consent. Dunsmore stressed that using experience of his work in the Nixon administration and as commander-in-chief of the NATO Armed Forces, Haig quickly became the most powerful member of the Reagan administration in the field of foreign policy. It is precisely this which is worrying people who are close to the President and who want to protect his interests.

The ABC correspondent points out that they in the White House noted not without concern Haig's aspiration for more power and hastily issued a warning signal. This mission was entrusted to White House Press Secretary James Brady who stated precisely and unequivocally at one of his regular press conferences that it is the President, not the State Department who shapes U.S. foreign policy.

Another signal of the same kind was the White House's decision to appoint Vice President George Bush, rather than Haig, to be in charge of a foreign policy task force to settle serious international problems in case of an emergence of crisis situations.

American political observers directly state that this measure is another attempt to undermine Haig's influence and restrict his power. Dunsmore points out that President Reagan's closest assistants now regard Haig not as a member of the administration and secretary of state but as Reagan's political rival. That is why they remind him at any propitious moment that it is Reagan, not he, who is the pope.

The reports about tensions in relations between the White House and the State Department came at the time when the miscalculations and shortcomings of the so-called "tough" foreign policy course of the Washington administration are becoming increasingly more obvious.

CIA RESPONSIBLE FOR RADIO FREE EUROPE, LIBERTY

LD231906 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, in their programs for the Soviet Union and East European socialist countries, broadcast false reports and instigating material. This is indicated by a report prepared in the United States by the General Accounting Office. In 1979 alone, the department monitoring the broadcasts of the two radio stations prepared 335 reports drawing the administration's attention to the fact that they contained false information, provocative statements and sometimes downright slander. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty operate under the CIA and are financed out of the Federal budget.

SHAHNAZAROV ON MORALS, POLITICS OF U.S., USSR

LD240934 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The United States administration has issued a statement saying that the Soviet Union's policy is amoral because church there is separated from state and because the communists are willing to take any immoral step in order to gain their foreign policy goals.

What the United States qualifies as moral is the aid the Soviet Union gives national liberation movements and developing nations. On the other hand, United States arms deliveries to El Salvador, support for South Africa and the earlier backing up of the Somoza regime in Nicaragua and the shah of Iran are, in the opinion of the United States administration, quite ethical. Obviously the United States believes this to be a method of educating the natons that have immorally risen in arms. As for taking of any steps to secure (?white) foreign policy goals, the communists have never interfered in the affairs of other countries without being asked by these countries' governments. Our commentator Georgiy Shahnazarov will look at the approach to morals and to politics as practised in the socialist countries and in the West.

The United States is to spend over $200 billion on the military purposes in the 1981-82 fiscal year. It is the first time military spending has exceeded the 200-billion mark. In an attempt to justify such an arms buildup in peacetime, President Reagan says such big allocations were necessary to counter the Soviet Union's offensive allegedly aimed at creating a worldwide socialist and communist state.

Marxist theory has never said it was necessary to set up a unified world state. Marxists are convinced that in time socialism will prevail around the world. Marxists are against exporting revolution. They believe that socialism will be victorious through the same kind of historical process as capitalism developed in its time.

We would like to comment on yet another statement made by President Reagan that communists do not share the views of the United States with regard to morality since they don't believe in a natural life, they don't believe in God and have no religion. The U.S. President said the only morality communists recognized is that which promotes the success of socialism. Communists believe that they have rights to do everything that facilitates their cause and don't see anything amoral about such actions, asserted Mr Reagan.

Here it is necessary to specify that although communists are atheists, in socialist countries billions of people do practise the religion of their choice, Christianity, the Muslim religion and many others. No one prevents worshippers from practising their faith since a principle of socialist democracy is freedom of religion. The aims of communism morally meet the deepest needs and aspirations of working people around the world.

REACTION TO 'PACIFISM' IN WEST EUROPE NOTED

LD232034 Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 23 Mar 81

["What Are the Americans Pressing for in Europe?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The persons accompanying the FRG Foreign Minister Genscher during his recent visit to Washington were quite surprised on learning that the present U.S. Secretary of Defence Weinberger "knows practically nothing" about the fact that East-West talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe "are being conducted for already seven years." Still this "blank" in the American defence secretary's knowledge of European matters does not prevent him from holding forth on European matters almost every day and demanding that the West European NATO partners of the United States increase military allocations under the pretext of the "modernisation" and so-called additional arming of Western Europe.

The Assistant of the U.S. President for National Security Affairs Allen came out from the same positions when he addressed the participants in a Conference for Conservative Political Action in New York yesterday and saw a serious danger in the manifestation of "pacifist sentiments" in Western Europe and in the fact that a part of the West Europeans come out for talks on arms control instead of emulating Washington and building up armaments, including nuclear-missile ones.

The stand taken by official U.S. representatives shows that Washington fully ignores European realities and the interest of the European peoples in ensuring peace and security on the Continent. The concern of Europeans for problems of war and peace is quite understandable for it was in Europe that two world wars had originated and claimed seventy million human lives.

Under the guise of trying "to restore normal friendly relations with the West European allies of the United States," which were supposedly undermined during the times of the previous administration, the present politicians and strategists in Washington are now trying to persuade the West European governments to give their consent to the turning of Western Europe into a possible theatre of nuclear war against socialist countries. This refers first of all to the decision of the NATO leadership to deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range nuclear missiles and to Washington's intention to force neutron weapons on Western Europe.

Under the pretext of the mythical "Soviet threat" an attempt is being made to tip in NATO's favour the existing military balance in Europe.

The vital interests of the European peoples require that Europe take to another road, the road that was paved in Helsinki. The policy of cooperation and detente in Europe justifies itself, people want to live in peace and mutual trust. This is forcefully demonstrated by the big positive response to the new important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress, in particular the proposals concerning European security. The public in European countries and a number of officials see in them a concrete program of ensuring peace in the European Continent, a program that makes it possible to continue the dialogue on the basis of the principle of the equality and equal security of the sides.

As we see, the Europeans have a totally different approach to their affairs than the American strategists who view Europe only as a military bridgehead, whereas for Europeans it means their home, their family, their life.

COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

Turkatenko View

LD241030 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Excerpts] The Sunday issues of Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES and THE OBSERVER report the arrival in Pakistan of a group of United States and British mercenaries who are to be sent into Afghanistan. This continuing United States interference in the Afghan people's internal affairs is the main reason for the tension around Afghanistan. Commentary is by our news analyst Nikolay Turkatenko. Here is what he writes.

The mercenaries who arrived in Pakistan were, judging from British press reports, recruited by United States social services. And one of those men told the press that soon several more dozen mercenaries are to arrive in Pakistan to be further landed in Afghanistan. This means that official Washington is not only supplying U.S. weapons to the Afghan bandits, a fact supported by statements from President Reagan, but is also recruiting mercenaries to help those bandits. U.S. interference in Afghan affairs is being escalated to a new stage and this can only make a political settlement over Afghanistan more difficult.

Washington refuses to give assurances that it would not resort to interference in Afghan affairs. What's more, President Reagan himself declared that the United States intends to continue providing weapons to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The United States interventionist policy in the Middle East and southwest Asia is being implemented on the basis of the most incredible pretexts. One of them involved the allegation that the Soviet Union aims to seize the sea routes through which oil is delivered to Western countries from the Persian Gulf area. This so-called argument has long been exposed.

The USSR is ready to reach agreement on the Persian Gulf and on settling the situation around Afghanistan. The Soviet Union doesn't object to having the issues involving Afghanistan discussed in connection with issues of Persian Gulf security. At the same time it should be clear that while military interference and acts of aggression are committed against the people and Government of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union will continue giving that friendly country the assistance it needs. The obstacles preventing a settlement in the Persian Gulf and concerning the situation around Afghanistan have been created and are being built up not by Moscow but by Washington.

Tashkent on Situation

GF241009 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 23 March carries a commentary entitled "The Offensive Against the DRA Is Continuing." The radio states: "Imperialist forces continue to interfere in the internal affairs of the DRA. President Reagan's announced intention to supply arms to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries based in Pakistan can be taken as imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the DRA." The radio adds: "The revolutionary government headed by Babrak Karmal is purusing a policy that is compatible with the interests of the Afghan people and is aimed at improving the (?standard of living) and eliminating injustice. This situation is reinforcing the (?fruits) of the revolution and is guaranteeing the maintenance of the stable state of affairs in the DRA."

The radio notes that foreign interference in the DRA's internal affairs is not helping to resolve the situation in the DRA and adds: "The revolutionary trend in the DRA is there to stay."

Noting that the Afghan people will not abandon their just struggle, the radio states that the 26th CPSU Congress in Moscow has added new strength to this endeavor. The radio also recalls Brezhnev's proposal for discussing the DRA question along with the question of U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf region and concludes: "The Soviet Union's proposal is subject to the cessation of imperialist and (?other) interference in the DRA's internal affairs. However, U.S. military interference in the DRA's internal affairs has created new (?obstacles) in finding a political solution."

COMMENTARY ON SINO-U.S. COOPERATION, FORD VISIT

OW231920 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beijing's propaganda machine has attached great importance to the current visit to China by former U.S. President Gerald Ford. In its news reports on Ford's activities in Beijing XINHUA energetically pointed out the remark made by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua at a Beijing banquet in honor of Gerald Ford that the prospects for Sino-American cooperation are very good. Commenting on the real nature of the so-called Sino-U.S. cooperation, station commentator (Sharov) writes:

The recent course of events clearly shows that as far as Washington is concerned the objective of cooperating with China is to achieve complete obedience from the Beijing leaders in fulfilling every single demand of the U.S. ruling clique. While paying lip service to implementing the 1972 Shanghai communique and the 1978 communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the U.S. leaders are actually still pursuing a two Chinas policy. This is true for both the former and present U.S. administrations. Instead of completely severing relations with Taiwan, Washington has made greater efforts to develop its relations with Taiwan in various respects.

What merits our attention is the fact that as Ford departed from the United States for China, the Pentagon announced the sale of additional fighter planes to Taiwan. In the past, the Beijing leaders usually lodged a strong protest against such an event. Like a dumb person tasting bitter herbs, now the Beijing leaders are unable to express their discomfort. In the past, the Beijing leaders had tried their best to make the Sino-American relations seemingly equal, but now they do not even have the courage to protest. On the contrary, the U.S. ruling clique has never tried to cover up its purpose in cooperating with the Beijing leaders. The U.S. ruling clique has declared that Beijing leaders should act obediently as U.S. spies in Asia, safeguard the U.S. interests in Indochina and the Middle East and step up anti-Soviet activities.

Speaking at a banquet, in Beijing, Gerald Ford talked about such nonsense as a Soviet threat and he called for redoubled efforts to deal a blow to the Soviet threat. Huang Hua reminded the American guests at the banquet that China will continue to carry out the anti-Soviet policy. In short, Ford's current visit to China and his talks with Beijing leaders are being held at a time when the anti-Soviet slogans have become stronger than ever before.

In dealing with China, the line adopted by Washington is--under the pretext of cooperation--to have China follow the United States in every step and to put China under U.S. control.

DEMCHENKO COMMENTS ON U.S. ENVOY'S TALKS WITH ZIAUL HAQ

LD232226 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Talks are being held in Islamabad between Ziaul Haq, the head of Pakistan's military regime, and Hummel, U.S. ambassador in that country. The subject of the talks is the expansion of U.S. military deliveries to Pakistan. According to the Washington POST, Islamabad has requested jet fighters, the latest tanks and antitank weapons, as well as missile systems. Here is a news commentary by Pavel Demchenko, international affairs journalist:

Radio and telegraph have recently been transmitting one report after another testifying to the stepping up of U.S. military penetration into Pakistan. We are talking here about sending into that country U.S. military advisers, large consignments of weapons, and about the use of the port of Karachi by the Pentagon. It is not difficult to understand that all this constitutes an integral part of the military preparations which the United States has been conducting in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

I should like to remind you that that area of the globe has already been transformed by the U.S. military into one of the hottest and most explosive parts of the world. An enormous naval squadron of the United States and its allies has been concentrated there. Judging by reports of the foreign press, it includes 50-70 various ships equipped with the latest types of weapons, including nuclear ones, as well as a detachment of marines.

This is how the Washington doctrine, which asserts the right of the United States to determine which area of the globe is important for its vital interests and to send there its military forces, manifests itself in practice. This doctrine revives the time of colonial brigandage and pushes the world into an abyss of tension and military confrontation.

The Soviet Union has counterposed to this dangerous game, conducted by U.S. imperialism, a program of neutralization and demilitarization of the Persian Gulf which can rightly be called a doctrine of peace and security. It was formulated be Leonid Ilich Brezhnev last December, in the Indian Parliament.

In Washington, they hurriedly rejected the Soviet proposals under the pretext that, allegedly, this problem could not be separated from the issues regarding the stay of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan.

In the review report to the 26th party congress, Comrade Brezhnev outlined a program of peace for the eighties. He said: The Soviet Union is ready to reach an agreement on the Persian Gulf as an independent problem. However, we do not object to discussing the issues connected with Afghanistan together with the questions of security of the Persian Gulf.

Thus our country has shown once again that it favors constructive dialogue with the West on acute issues of the present day, and that it seeks for ways of lessening and eliminating international tension and for transforming various areas of the world, including the Indian Ocean basin, into a zone of peace and calm. This course is supported by the people and the majority of the governments of the countries bordering the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, because it corresponds to their aspirations.

BABRAK KARMAL DELIVERS SPEECH TO PDPA PLENUM

LD241143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS Report: "Ardent Support"]

[Text] Kabul, 19 Mar--The Fifth PDPA Central Committee Plenum held in Kabul was addressed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, BAKHTAR reports. B Karmal rated highly the results of the 26th CPSU Congress' work and on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee plenum, the entire party and working people of Afghanistan wished the loyal friend--the Soviet Union--big successes in implementing the decisions of the Soviet communists' congress. The land of the Soviets successes, he stressed, are successes for the cause of peace and social progress. The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report clearly expressed the Soviet Union's position vis-a-vis strengthening the defense capability of the liberated countries. It was fully and convincingly expounded vis-a-vis our country as well, B. Karmal said, it is an internationalist and fraternal position. The words uttered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, expressing the Soviet Union's attitude toward the DRA, were warmly greeted by the congress delegates and guests. The Soviet Union's position fully corresponds to the interests of our revolution and of the Afghan working people.

The 27 February conversation with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the Kremlin made a special, indelible impression. During the conversation, which took place in a warm and fraternal atmosphere, questions were discussed relating to the further development of ties between the PDPA and the CPSU and the deepening of all-round Afghan-Soviet cooperation. There was an exchange of views on certain international questions. The continuing intrigues by imperialist and hegemonist forces and regional reaction against the Afghan revolution were resolutely condemned. Firm resolve to uphold Afghanistan's independence and sovereignty was expressed and emphasis was placed on the steadfast desire to promote a political settlement of the Afghan situation on the basis of the principles laid down in the DRA Government's 14 May 1980 statement and the 16 October 1980 joint Afghan-Soviet statement. No one can accuse us of not doing enough to normalize the situation in the region, and no one has done more than we on this plane.

In the light of what I have said, the Afghan leader continued, I must mention the recent incident involving the Pakistani aircraft. The Afghan and Pakistani attitudes to this deplorable incident clearly revealed two opposite approaches. From the very beginning we adopted a principled and humane stance, primarily with a view to saving the lives of totally innocent people.

But no matter how hard the present Islamabad leadership might try to ignore the need to settle relations with the DRA we and Pakistan are still neighbors, B. Karmal stressed. We are also Iran's neighbors. No one can solve for us and our neighbors the problems that exist between us; it is we who must do this ultimately by resolutely discarding the subjective considerations, ill-will and prejudice which are getting in the way. The Pakistani Government and the Iranian Government are well aware of our proposals on this score and we are still prepared to discuss them on a bilateral basis.

B. Karmal then resolutely condemned statements by high-ranking U.S. figures, including President R. Reagan, which make it clear that the United States intends to continue arming the gangs of counterrevolutionary mercenaries. The Afghan people and the Afghan Army will respond by intensifying strikes against counterrevolution. No outside help can salvage its doomed cause. The U.S. administration's provocative policy can only hamper the peaceful political settlement of the Afghan situation.

The DRA intends to continue consistently and persistently developing its relations with nonaligned countries and also with the members of the Islamic Conference Organization, Afghanistan being a participant of this organization and one of its founders, the speaker said. Rest assured that the DRA will not ignore, that it will not fail to promote any positive and peace-loving initiative, whatever its origin.

Dwelling on matters relating to the DRA's internal development, the Afghan leader noted that the present stage of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan is characterized by the fact that its democratic, national, antifeudal and anti-imperialist traits are now becoming increasingly evident. We are currently addressing the very important general democratic tasks: conducting the agrarian reform, strengthening and developing the national economy, combatting illiteracy and developing education and culture, overcoming feudal survivals in people's consciousness and way of life, gradually introducing the basic elements of political democracy into everyday life and raising the people's living standard.

In solving all these tasks our revolution takes into account national peculiarities, chiefly the agrarian character of the country, the population's profound adherence to the Islamic religion and differences in the traditions and paths of development of the ethnic groups and tribes which make up the Afghan population.

Finally, we have set about forming the National Patriotic Front--society's political organization which we have always regarded as indispensable and have said so in all fundamental PDPA documents. We have practically finished setting up mass public organizations and creative unions which are to be integral elements of the National Patriotic Front.

Concerning the country's economic situation, B. Karmal said that despite the fierce undeclared war against the people's system in the DRA which American imperialism and the Chinese hegemonists have been waging for virtually 3 years in alliance with regional reaction, Afghanistan has no famine and there are no restrictions on the acquisition of essential items. The Afghan Armed Forces have all they need to rebuff the enemy.

Describing the PDPA's role, B. Karmal said that the party is strengthening organizationally, its membership is growing, its social base is widening, the skills of cadre workers are improving and the ranks of the political competent activists are multiplying. The PDPA's prestige among the broad masses is growing. The party's influence is beginning to tell in the solution of an ever wider range of questions relating to the country's economic and social development.

To a considerable extent the PDPA's ranks are being swelled by workers and peasants. They are joining our party during a difficult period of struggle against counterrevolution and they come to us to prove their devotion to the motherland and the revolutionary cause. Their chief privilege is that of being at the forefront of the struggle against reaction, the Afghan leader stressed.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES POLAND'S JAGIELSKI 19 MAR

LD201118 Moscow World Service in English 0600 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Deputy Soviet prime minister Ivan Arkhipov, received in Moscow on Thursday his Polish opposite number, Mieczyslaw Jagielski. Under discussion was trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Poland.

Trade Talks Held

LD210350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Yesterday and today a Polish Government delegation has been in Moscow. The delegation members are: Politburo member and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski; Henryk Kisiel, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Committee; Finance Minister Marian Krzak; President of the Polish National Bank Stanislaw Majewski; and President of the Bank Handlowy Marian Minkiewicz. Talks were held with Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Baybakov, deputy premier and chairman of the USSR Council of Minister's State Planning Committee; Finance Minister Vasiliy Garbuzov; and Vladimir Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR State Bank.

The realization of issues discussed during the recent stay in Moscow of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] delegation led by Stanislaw Kania, party first secretary, were discussed, as were the topics of the meeting between the premiers of the two governments, Wojciech Jaruzalski and Nikolay Tikhonov.

Main attention was devoted to undertakings which will favor the deepening and broadening of bilateral economic cooperation and thus will increase trade turnover. At the same time issues concerning deliveries to Poland from the Soviet Union were discussed, mainly of raw materials for the light, chemical and metallurgical industries.

The delivered raw materials play an essential role in the production of many basic branches of our industry, and they amount to over 40 percent of Poland's total requirements for imported raw materials and production materials. An essential topic in the talks was the use of our industrial production potential by deepening specialization and cooperations in fields in which both countries are interested, and which bring mutual benefits. Attention was also devoted to the implementation of the Polish-Soviet protocol on trade turnover and payments for this year. The protocol provides for trade valued at about R8.5 billion. In addition to the specified deliveries and raw materials, the protocol also includes Soviet exports to Poland of machinery and installations, which constitute one-third of all deliveries, as well as market goods, including foodstuffs.

Agricultural means constitute an important position in Soviet deliveries to our country, such as potassic fertilizers, phosphoric and nitrogen fertilizers, various types of tractors, machinery and agricultural tools and seeds. Over three-fourths of Polish exports to the Soviet Union are comprised of industrial goods, half of which are machinery and installations.

PZPR POLITBURO STATEMENT WARNS AGAINST STRIKES

LD231150 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1109 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Mar (TASS)--At a session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo held here the sociopolitical situation in the country was discussed. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has stated that as a result of recent events Poland has found itself facing a serious threat. All the preceding efforts of the party, state and all patriotic forces directed at overcoming social tension and stabilizing life in the country have been wrecked.

It is in the interests of all Poles to find more quickly the way out from this dangerous situation. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo points out that the party's steadfast line of action is the striving to normalize life, to settle conflicts through political means and by way of talks and agreements, through patient explanation and convincing, taking into account the view of the society. The appeal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers for 90 days of calm and the government's program have become an important display of such a position. Thus what is needed now is to terminate all strikes.

The calm needed by society, the party and state authorities is the main factor for successfully continuing the process of socialist renewal. The honest labor of all Poles is a necessary condition for overcoming the deep economic difficulties and for easing the increasing burdens of everyday life. The energetic actions of the authorities and state bodies are intended to serve this end.

Only one-third of the proposed 90 days of calm has elapsed. During this time concrete work has been tackled and progress had been made in resolving some urgent matters. This stance has given rise to hope among the members of the trade unions and among many Solidarity activists. At the same time, contrary to the line of agreement and cooperation, conflicts have been arising for various reasons in various areas, and recently these conflicts have been intensifying. These facts confirm that there are people in the country who, coming forward from extreme positions, are trying through adventurist methods to intensify tension and to upset the normal rhythm of life and work. Their actions are disrupting public order and are sowing distrust toward the state authorities, especially toward organs of the militia and of the security service.

Recent events in Bydgoszcz have thrown that into particularly sharp relief. With the support of local bodies of the Solidarity trade union association, affairs resulted in the seizure of the building of the voivodship committee of the United Peasants' Party. A further manifestation of the fanning of the situation and of conflict was the attempt to seize the building of the voivodship People's Council.

Actions of this kind are a gross violation of legality and go against the fundamental norms of public life. The state authorities cannot and will not tolerate such occurrences. The same law must apply to everyone. On the instructions of the competent organs of authority, the services of public order in Bydgoszcz acted in accordance with the law. Intensifying the atmosphere of psychosis, many Solidarity officials did not wait for the facts to be clarified and widely disseminated unverified and unconfirmed versions of events, something which sharpened the social and political situation in the country. This is directed against the socialist state and society's vital interests. In the behavior of Solidarity the upper hand has been gained by a tendency to intensify activity of a political nature, illegally substituting for the constitutional functions of elected and executive bodies. This creates anarchy.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo expresses profound concern over the course of events and appeals for the atmosphere of nervousness to be relaxed and for the existing conflict to be approached in a businesslike manner. All of us should counter possible provocations. The planned strikes in this situation are of a clearly political nature. The duty of all party members is to counter these strikes in a resolute way.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo appeals to all party members and all Poles to display the maximum of commonsense [rassuditelnost], responsibility and vigilance in the face of facts of incitement and to actively oppose all actions directed against the interests of the Polish People's Republic.

POLISH STUDENTS MEET KOMSOMOL LEADERS IN MOSCOW

LD231101 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Guests of Komsomol"]

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] headed by T. Sawic, chairman of the SZSP Main Council, paid an official working visit to the Soviet Union 9-11 March at the invitation of the Komsomol Central Committee.

A conversation took place at the Komsomol Central Committee between the SZSP delegation and A.V. Zhuganov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

The SZSP delegation laid flowers at V.I. Lenin's Mausoleum and also at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The SZSP delegation was received by B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

SHALYGIN ON WESTERN EFFORTS TO DESTABILIZE POLAND

LD231525 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] In the commentary that follows Yuriy Shalygin looks at the situation in Poland:

One month after prime minister Jaruzelski asked the nation to ensure 90 peaceful days without strikes or conflicts, the situation has again worsened. The initial response to the prime minister's appeal was favorable, the rhythm of work began to return to normal and production seemed to be on the upturn. This is important both for domestic supplies and for Poland's foreign trade. Now the improvement is in jeopardy. Some groups find it more advantageous for there to be tension, strikes that wear down the nation's economy and chaos in public life.

Events appear to be moving in cycles, though at the end of last year there were signs of a more normal situation, but this was disrupted in January by strikes and conflicts called by locals [as heard] and leaders of the trade union organization Solidarity. Observers were quick to notice that the top leaders of Solidarity gave no precise commitment when Prime Minister Jaruzelski appealed for 90 days of peace. In the past month extremist elements in Solidarity have made several attempts to prevent a return to normal using the demands of students or other excuses that have nothing to do with trade union work and go beyond the statute of Solidarity.

One of the political acts took place in Bydgoszcz, when local Solidarity leaders refused to leave the headquarters of the local government. Western news media have shown their delight over the conflict in Bydgoszcz. The more normal situation in Poland during the preceding month left them cold. They said little all about it. But throughout the month the West continued to prop [as heard] the anti-socialist elements in Poland. This was done, for one, at a so-called colloquium in Washington. The speakers, and one was the former State Department adviser Helmut Sonnenfeldt, demanded openly that the administration act to destabilize the situation and undermine socialism in Poland. And in Federal Germany the reactionary revenge-hungry groups have used the recent visit of Foreign Minister Genscher to Warsaw to put the anti-Polish campaign. [sentence as heard]

News media of many Western nations are involved in this campaign, but it is the Free Europe and Liberty Radio Stations that set the tone.

These two stations are run by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and get their funding from the federal government. Curiously enough a report released in Washington by the General Accounting Office of the United States says that in 1979 alone the office's monitoring department reported to the government on 335 occasions that the Free Europe and Liberty Radio Stations were giving false information, making provocative statements and indulging in slander.

RESULTS OF 12TH POLISH SD CONGRESS REPORTED

LD231421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Congress Ends"]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar--The 12th Congress of the Democratic Party [SD], which forms part of the National Unity Front, has finished work here. The documents it adopted stress that the SD comes out resolutely in favor of consolidating socialism in Poland and recognizes the international alliances concluded by Poland. The SD will implement its political program in close alliance with the PZPR and the United Peasant Party. The SD acknowledges the leading role of the party of the working class in building socialism and is aware of that class's historical role.

The congress welcomes and fully supports the Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress delegates and all SD members see them as an important new initiative aimed at resolving the urgent problems of today and curbing the arms race.

Alliance, friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries, the documents note, form the main foundations of Polish foreign policy and the guarantee of Poland's independence and sovereignty and the strengthening of its positions in the international arena.

The congress elected new leadership organs for the party. E. Kowalczyk was elected chairman of the SD Central Committee.

GDR, USSR SIGN LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT

LD192341 East Berlin ADN in English 1923 GMT 19 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (ADN)--A long-term trade agreement for the period from 1981 to 1985 was signed between the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union here on Thursday by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Horst Soelle and Nikolay Patolichev. It provides for a foreign trade volume worth over 58 billion roubles.

The major part of the GDR's fuel and raw material imports will be met by supplies from the Soviet Union. Soviet supplies of 95 million tons of petroleum, 32.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas, 21 million tons of hard coal, 16 million tons of rolled steel, 650,000 tons of aluminum, 7.7 cubic meters of cellulose, 440,000 tons of cotton, large quantities of iron-ore and chemical raw materials and semimanufactured articles will decisively help secure the bases of stable and planful production and supply in the GDR. Furthermore, the Soviet Union will step up its exports to the GDR's power and raw material industries.

With the export of machines and other plant for exploiting and dressing fuels and raw materials, the GDR is helping to further strengthen these branches of Soviet industry. This can also be seen in the delivery of mining equipment and plant for the oil, natural gas, power and chemical industries.

Exports from mechanical engineering concerns in the GDR include ships, agricultural, textile and polygraphic machines and products of the electrical engineering and electronics industries.

The Soviet Union will increase its exports to the GDR of machine tools and tools. It will also supply heavy trucks, tractors, mining equipment and building and road-building machinery.

At the signing ceremony, GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle said that at the current time when aggressive circles in imperialist countries were intensifying their efforts to disrupt peaceful international cooperation, the intertwinement of the economies of the GDR and the Soviet Union was of great international importance. Under these circumstances, the conclusion of the long-term trade agreement and its realization were an important contribution to safeguarding peace, he added.

USSR, GDR CULTURE MINISTERS CONFER IN MOSCOW

LD231257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Bilateral Contacts"]

[Text] On 18 March P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received H.-J. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of culture. There was a discussion of questions on the further intensification and expansion of cultural ties between the two countries.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk which passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere.

SED'S MUECKENBERGER ADDRESSES FRIENDSHIP MEETING

LD231534 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Our correspondent in Berlin, Aleksandr Zholkver, reports:

[Begin recording] It was particularly crowded today in the building of the central board of the German-Soviet Friendship Society on the Berlin Square which bears the name of Ernst Thaelmann.

Speaking to those present, the president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, declared:

Members of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, Comrade Muerckenberger says, entirely support the declaration of the SED Central Committee Politburo to the effect that the 26th CPSU Congress once again confirmed the historic role of the Soviet Union as the most influential and mighty vanguard of fighters for peace. We assure the party of Lenin and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, its general secretary, that the German-Soviet Friendship Society will continue actively and even more insistently to struggle for the realization of the peace initiatives of the 26th CPSU Congress. [end recording]

CALL FOR ENERGY FORUM, OFFER OF OIL TO W. EUROPE

LD201255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 81 p 4

[I. Voronova, S. Ionov article: "Energy and International Cooperation"]

[Text] The 26th CPSU Congress noted that energy occupies an important place among the global problems facing mankind. Indeed, over the past 3 decades world per capita energy consumption has more than doubled and oil consumption has increased almost 3.5 times. The result has been a tangible exhaustion of world stocks of liquid fuel. Yet, while the annual world consumption of energy is now approaching 10 billion tons of standard fuel, in the year 2000 this indicator will, according to expert forecasts, reach 18-23 billion tons.

Under the conditions of capitalism the energy problem has acquired the nature of an acute crisis. This is the result of both structural disproportions in the Western countries' fuel balance and the breakdown of the old machinery for exploiting the developing countries' oil resources. The system of economic ties between the capitalist countries and the international corporations' selfish policy prevents the stable development of the power industry. This sector's instability has been manifested particularly graphically in the unrestrained rise in fuel prices, which from 1972 through early 1980 increased over sevenfold. This included an eightfold increase in oil prices.

Aggressive imperialist circles see their gamble on preserving their rule in the oil-rich regions of developing countries as a way of supplying the world capitalist economy with fuel. It is no accident that Washington has declared the Persian Gulf a zone of U.S. "vital interests," concentrated an enormous naval armada there and resorted to blackmail and threats against Near and Middle Eastern countries.

The aggravation of the energy problem has also affected the economies of developing countries without liquid fuel resources. The trade deficit on current deals for oil-importing developing countries, which averaged about $7.7 billion in 1970-72, reached $50 billion by the end of 1980 according to preliminary figures, which is almost three times the deficit of the industrially developed capitalist countries.

The problem of their national economies' stable supply with energy resources is also becoming more complex for the socialist community countries, owing to the rise in expenditure on fuel extraction and the need to modernize national economic complexes and maintain a sufficiently high level of energy consumption. However, the problem here is being resolved by methods which differ fundamentally from the practice of the imperialist powers. The CEMA countries are resolving it on the basis of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration, concentrating their efforts on the improvement of old forms of cooperation and the search for new ones, above all in the sphere of joint planning.

The long-term targeted program for cooperation in meeting the CEMA countries' economically substantiated needs for the main types of energy, fuel and raw material up to the year 1990 is intended as an important measure in this sphere. As the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress noted, it is now impossible to imagine one particularly socialist country's successful solution of problems like supplying energy resources and raw material without ties with the other fraternal countries.

The above-mentioned program combines the advantages of the socialist economic system with the solutions to the energy problem which are linked with intensifying the international socialist division of labor, more rational location of energy-intensive production facilities, further assimilating deposits of traditional types of fuel, and accelerating the development and use of new sources of energy, particularly nuclear energy.

At the same time the socialist states are interested in the stable development of energy in the world as a whole. They actively advocate the overcoming of fuel and energy complications by means of economic and political cooperation, countering the U.S. doctrine of aggression and diktat with regard to the oil-extracting countries with their own doctrine of peace and security. The proposals for ensuring peace and security in the Persian Gulf region advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to India and confirmed from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum point to a realistic, sensible and fair way of strengthening international stability in the nonsocialist world's biggest oil-extraction zone.

These proposals reaffirm the consistency of the Soviet state's policy, which is aimed at peaceful and fruitful cooperation internationally. You will recall that for the first time in world history, at the Genoa conference in 1922, at V.I. Lenin's initiative the Soviet state proposed a program of such cooperation in which the treaty and legal bases of the reorganization and democratization of the system of international economic relations were effectively elaborated. In particular, this program proposed concluding international agreements on measures for combating a fuel crisis and making more rational and economical use of energy sources on the basis of integrated and systematic electrification.

The need for joint efforts by different states in the sphere of solving the fuel and energy problem is becoming even more urgent in our time. The signing of the Final Act of the all-European conference convened at the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries laid a good foundation for cooperation in this sphere also.

Long-term agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation which make provision for jointly solving the problem of fuel, energy and raw materials between the socialist countries and a number of industrially-developed Western states have been signed and are already in operation. A feature of these agreements is that the center of gravity is shifting from the sphere of conventional commercial exchange to that of large-scale barter deals.

As is generally known, some deposits of oil, gas and other energy sources are located in the USSR's northeastern regions. Large capital investments are required to develop them further. In collaboration with the other socialist countries the Soviet Union can assimilate these resources independently. But naturally it is interested in making more effective use of the international division of labor, which ensures a saving of time, lower social labor costs and more comprehensive utilization of resources. In return for credits the capitalist countries would in turn receive guaranteed supplies of much-needed fuel through and beyond the year 2000.

Here a number of large Western firms would receive big orders to manufacture pipes and various kinds of equipment, which at the same time means work for hundreds of thousands of people--also a factor of considerable importance under the conditions of the economic crisis which the West is experiencing, along with its inevitable concomitant of unemployment. It is known that such cooperation is already playing an important role in stabilizing the energy situation in West Europe.

The Helsinki accords laid a sound basis for industrial, scientific and technical cooperation in developing new production technology, transmitting and distributing energy, improving existing types of fuel and hydroelectric power resources and in research in the sphere of alternative sources of energy, including nuclear, solar and geothermal energy. Ties have been strengthened between scientific research institutes. Soviet scientists presented 40 of the 350 reports at the International Conference on Nuclear Energy held in Salzburg back in May 1977, in which representatives of 65 countries participated.

An active stand was taken by the socialist countries during the discussion of acute energy problems at the World Energy Conference held in Munich last year. The forum set up within the framework of the World Energy Conference a working group entrusted with studying problems of uniting the energy carriers of East and West Europe and organizing a system for the exchange of electricity among the countries of the European Continent for the purposes of making more rational use of their energy resources.

"In short, there is already a proven basis for further opening up the field of practical peaceful cooperation among states," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in the report at the 26th CPSU Congress. "And the need for this is increasingly obvious."

However, the Soviet Union cannot close its eyes to the fact that the sober approach to resolving the urgent problem of the world economy has recently been encountering increasingly stubborn resistance from the aggressive circles of imperialism and military-industrial business.

Under pressure from the American administration, which has adopted a policy of curtailing and freezing a number of major economic, scientific and technical Soviet-American cooperation projects, the successfully developing joint research in the spheres of the magnetohydrodynamic transformation of energy, controlled thermonuclear fusion, superconductivity and others has been suspended.

Washington is stepping up pressure on its West European and Japanese partners in an attempt to erect new obstacles to technology transfer and to limit and impede the granting of credits for the realization of large-scale energy projects in the eastern USSR. Leading figures and business circles in West European countries cannot fail to realize the mercenary designs of American strategists who, in an attempt to wreck the building of an energy bridge between East and West, are seeking not only to prevent the strengthening of cooperation but also to make West Europe still more dependent on American oil policy.

In the course of the meetings that the Soviet leaders have had in recent months with FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt, Finnish President U. Kekkonen, Italian Foreign Minister E. Colombo and other West European figures, the corresponding countries have confirmed their interest in depening cooperation with the USSR in the energy sphere, too. In particular, the FRG expressed a desire to increase annual imports of Soviet natural gas in excess of the already reached annual volume of approximately 10 billion cubic meters, for its part supplying the Soviet Union with large-diameter pipes and equipment for the construction of gas pipelines.

There is a long urgent need to act on the Soviet Union's initiative to convene an all-European conference on transportation and energy. The reaching of an accord to hold an energy forum would make a substantial contribution to the development of this important sector of the economy.

Equitable international cooperation is not only the shortest way to resolve global problems, including those in the sphere of fuel and energy, but also the right way materially to reinforce the detente process--that pressing need of our time.

U.S. WANTS TO USE FRG AS 'DEPUTY SHERIFF'

LD231023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 81 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov dispatch under the rubric "Our Commentaries": "Behind the Smokescreen of Reservations"]

[Text] Bonn--FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's U.S. visit is one of a series of transatlantic trips by FRG Government reprentatives.

A trip by the defense minister is to follow, and the series will conclude with a trip by the Federal chancellor. Commentators point out that the main aim of these visits is to reduce the split which has developed between the FRG and the United States as a result of Washington's departure from the course of detente.

The first thing which Genscher saw fit to point out before returning to Bonn was that "we managed to secure the American side's agreement to continue talks with the Soviet Union." The stress on this is no coincidence. The FRG and other West European countries are expecting commonsense, rather than a desire for confrontation, to prevail.

Some of the points in the statement issued following the Washington talks are formulated in such a way as to give the impression that these hopes will not be disappointed. It specifically states: "Both governments are agreed that U.S.-Soviet talks on limiting medium-range missile weapons must continue." But no mention is made of U.S. "forward-based" nuclear weapons. So Washington has no intention of discussing them. The proposal for a Soviet-U.S. summit is assessed positively, but with the immediate reservation: "Provided it is not prevented" by events....

All those parts of the statement which ought to show its positive nature as regards overcoming tension are full of reservations and are vaguely worded. The provisions for building up arms are, in contrast, highly specific. Adherence to the NATO decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons in a number of West European countries, above all the FRG, is unconditionally reaffirmed. The Soviet proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of such weapons until talks yield a result is declared "totally unacceptable."

In this connection many people here are asking: Is the statement that "Washington is ready to talk with Moscow" merely an attempt to quell the wave of alarm and distrust of the United States in West Europe caused by its course of undermining detente? Is it not designed to make it easier to effectively pull the FRG and other West European states even deeper into the arms whirlpool? Is Bonn not being assigned the role of the U.S. "world policeman's" "deputy sheriff"? Genscher's trip provided no clear answers to these questions. "Both sides," the newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE writes, "tried to highlight those areas where a proximity of views exists and to diplomatically gloss over everything else."

W. GERMANY CONTINUES WITH COSTLY ARMS PROGRAMS

DW231333 Moscow in German to Germany 1742 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "New Armament Programs of the FRG Armed Forces"]

[Text] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Operational or not that is the question which on Wednesday ignited a vehement controversy between government and opposition in the Bundestag's military committee, a controversy which continued on Thursday. This controversy on the FRG Armed Forces' operational readiness flared up after Minister Apel had informed the military committee about the results of the latest closed-door defense meeting on armament. Asked about the FRG Army's operational readiness, the minister stated flatly: Operational. Inspector General Juergen Brandt, too, pointed out that the Bundeswehr's operational readiness will be maintained with new armament programs.

With a view to making every Federal citizen realize that the term operational is not a catchword but stands for a large-scale program of stepped up armament, Minister Apel submitted to the military committee the stout results of the closed-door armament meeting at Hardthoehe [FRG Defense Ministry] in which roughly 30 high-ranking generals and experts of the armament forces participated during the first week of March. Thus, the air force unrestrictedly adheres to the problem of the Tornado nuclear bomber, for which neutron bombs are also sometimes demanded in the FRG. The air force will get a total of 322 Tornado bombers. At present the overall estimate regarding these bombers with their nuclear and offensive capabilities amounts to roughly DM28 billion.

The Leopard II combat tank is on the list of priorities of the arms systems for the army. Unlike a Leopard I which cost DM1.1 million, its Leopard II successor costs more than DM4 million. The army demands and will receive 1,800 Leopard II tanks. The navy calls for additional ships and will receive 6 multipurpose frigates of the F-122 type.

These are the large-scale armament projects and all these "super weapons," as Minister Apel calls them, have been ordered and are offensive weapons. What matters now, according to observers, is to pay the roughly DM60 billion for these super weapons which have been ordered. SPD Deputy Paul (Neumann) stated that the SPD had noted with satisfaction that apart from the programs for Tornado bombers, Leopard tanks and multipurpose frigates, the financing of the other roughly 25 procurement projects of the Bundeswehr will be secured. In this connection Minister Apel, however, pointed out that the military committee's meeting that price rises have to be taken into account in the FRG's financing plans when it comes to these systems. In this he proceeded from the premise that the annual price increase rate would be between only 6 to 8 percent for these large-scale procurement projects. This is, as it appears, a much too optimistic assessment by Minister Apel, because up to now the annual cost increase alone when it comes to Tornados, the Leopard II tank and the multipurpose frigates amounted to more than double the percentage mentioned by Minister Apel.

Therefore it is no accident if, on the one hand, the idea is considered in Bonn that the taxpayer must be acquainted with the fact that more money is required for the arms programs of the armed forces. On the other hand, it is being demanded in Bonn even now that more money be raised at the expense of other budgets in the Federal budget. Thus, the formula for the policy on the Rhine reads in part: Big money must never be lacking for arms.

While Bonn continues to proceed along this path, any proposal providing for arms limitation and armament reduction fails in the Federal Republic of Germany. This becomes manifest above all in the fact that time and again the socialist countries' proposals for armament reduction and disarmament are rejected. This not least of all manifests itself in the fact that Bonn's high-ranking politicians are compelling all opponents of the stepped up armament on the Rhine to conform. So long.

ALEKSANDROV CRITICIZES REVANCHIST FRG GEOGRAPHY

DW241002 Moscow in German to Germany 1817 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Georgiy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] Esteemed listeners, as has been reported, on 17 March this year the USSR foreign minister handed an aide memorie to the FRG Embassy in Moscow outlining the Soviet position on the decision of the Federal laender ministers of culture on the principles of depicting Germany in schoolbooks and on school maps. Some West German commentators were puzzled by this Soviet move. Others talked reportedly about unnecessary rudeness in connection with such an insignificant and vain event.

It is, therefore, probably necessary to explain the reasons once more for this diplomatic step by the Soviet Union, writes our commentator Georgiy Aleksandrov. As is known, on 12 December the cultural ministers of the Federal laender decided at their standing conference to depict the German Reich on all maps within its borders of 31 December 1937. They decided to term the border between the FRG and the GDR as a border of special kind, as well as to use the name Germany for the territory of the Federal Republic and the GDR as a whole, to use the abbreviation for the FRG, to use old German names for places which today belong to the Soviet Union or Poland, and to depicte Berlin on all maps of the Federal Republic and have its entire territory stand out clearly from GDR territory. In order to somehow legitimatize this dubious instruction, the Federal laender ministers of culture quoted decisions of the Federal Constitutional Court, such as the treaties of the FRG with socialist states.

These principles obviously stand in gross contradiction to political and juridical realities in Europe. They demonstrate that domestic political practice in the Federal Republic of Germany has still not been brought to a common denominator with the commitments accepted by the Federal Republic according to international treaties and agreements.

As we know, the German Reich, which was guilty of the gravest crimes in violation of human rights, was destroyed in World War II, capitulating unconditionally. Since that time it has no longer existed as a state. Two independent and sovereign states have existed for more than 3 decades on the territory of former Germany: the GDR and the FRG.

Depicting the borders of the German Reich--which has not existed for a long time--on maps today, using the name Germany for the FRG and the GDR as a whole or using the letter D for the Federal Republic indicates not only contempt for the facts of existing treaties, but also an attempt to infect particularly the young generation with the idea of revising these treaties and realities. Regardless of what arguments one may use to justify this decision, it is nothing but a fresh challenge to the neighboring nations. There is neither a juridical nor an objective reason for depicting the border between the FRG and the GDR as a border of a most special kind.

What does a border of a special kind mean if the FRG, in its treaties with the Soviet Union and the GDR has committed itself to respect the territorial integrity of all states in Europe and to consider as inviolable the actually existing borders now as well as in the future, including the border between both German states? The Federal Republic has signed such treaties with Poland as well as with Czechoslovakia.

Equally unacceptable naturally is the use of former German names for places which now belong to the Soviet Union, Poland and other states. The international practice cited by the ministers of culture in connection with their decision demands exactly the contrary, namely, that all places should be called by their local names.

As regards the depicting of West Berlin and Berlin, the GDR capital, on the maps, the four-power agreement of 3 September 1971 must be quoted. It says that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and that it cannot be administered by it. It may therefore not be depicted in such a way on maps that one could believe it belonged to the FRG. It is equally wrong de facto and de jure, to term Berlin, the GDR capital, an integral part of this state, to term it something special on maps.

Esteemed listeners, from the standpoint of international law the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court are meaningless. They were and are merely domestic political documents of the FRG, having no validity with regard to international law and consequently they cannot change anything at all regarding the contents and letters of existing treaties and agreements.

The Vienna convention on the status of international treaties of 1969, generalizing and fixing the valid international practice, points out that domestic political rights are no justification for not fulfilling stipulations of international treaties. Therefore, the decisions of the standing conference of the Federal laender ministers of culture must be considered an attempt to avoid the fulfillment of those territorial and political commitments which the FRG is obliged to fulfill according to the existing treaties and agreements.

This action is not in conformity with the will expressed in the joint declaration of 6 May 1978 to contribute toward anchoring and deepening the idea of better mutual understanding, mutual respect and greater mutual open-mindedness in the awareness of the people, particularly the young people of both states.

The aide memoire points out that the Soviet side expects those responsible in the FRG seriously to acknowledge this document and take the necessary measures to avoid such acts in FRG state practice which contradict the international commitments of the Federal Republic, which impair other states in their legitimate interests and which are only suitable for creating mistrust vis-a-vis the policy of the FRG.

The decision for a revanchist interpreataion of history and geography touched off indignation and protest in Poland, Czechoslovakia, the GDR and many other countries. The peace forces of Europe consider this act as a remnant of revanchism which proves again how important it is to be vigilant against those forces in the FRG which have still not drawn a lesson from World War II and the total defeat of the Hitler Reich.

POLICIES LEAD TO UNSCHEDULED W. BERLIN ELECTIONS

LD231113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 81 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent S. Zyubanov: "Bankrupt..."]

[Text] West Berlin, 17 Mar--For the first time in the 3 decades of its existence the West Berlin Chamber of Deputies has voted unanimously...to dissolve itself. It has thus given the "go-ahead" for early elections on 10 May this year.

Thus the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], Social Democratic Party [SPD] and Free Democratic Party [FDP] represented in the city's parliament have in fact registered the bankruptcy of their policy at the service of businessmen. They have been obliged to do this because they were unable to ensure elementary human rights to work and housing, the newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT writes on this subject. The main reason for the political crisis, the newspaper continues, is West Berlin's illegal attachment to NATO's aggressive policy and the financial obligations to it this city's inhabitants must make.

On all West Berlin's central streets and avenues yesterday enormous posters appeared marking the launching of the shortest election campaign in the city parliament's history. The Social Democrats' main candidate is governing mayor, H.-J. Vogel, and the Christian Democrats' is R. von Weizsaecker. The Free Democrats will begin their official election campaign only in April.

Despite the fact that even experienced politicians are not venturing to predict the outcome of the elections, the local SPD has already announced its intention to continue work in a government coalition with the FDP after the elections.

The West Berlin communists are also taking part in the election campaign. The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] program notes the urgent need for the sake of the city's future to pursue a fundamentally new policy according with the interests of the working people. The SEW advocates peace and detente and supports the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives.

TURKISH LEADER B. ULUSU CITED ON TIES WITH USSR

LD230945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 81 p 1

[Correspondent A. Filippov report: "A High Assessment"]

[Text] Ankara, 15 Mar--A press conference has been given here by B. Ulusu, head of the Turkish Government, who outlined the results of the work of the country's new military leadership over the last 6 months. While attaching great importance to cooperation with its NATO bloc allies, especially the United States and West Germany, the prime minister said, Turkey is also developing economic ties with neighboring states, particularly the Soviet Union, in accordance with the principles of mutual advantage and mutual respect.

"Relations with the Soviet Union," he stressed, "are developing in every sphere, including the economic, trade and cultural spheres. We value highly the progress achieved to date and reaffirm our satisfaction in this regard."

The prime minister also pointed out that despite measures currently being taken the country is still encountering serious economic difficulties.

RASHIDOV-LED CPSU DELEGATION VISITS ALGERIA

LD232046 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] El Hadjra, 23 Mar, TASS--The CPSU delegation headed by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov, now visiting in the Algerian People's Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN] Party, today travelled to the El Hadjar metallurgical complex near Annaba that was built with the USSR's friendly assistance.

The guests were warmly welcomed by Algerian workers, engineers and technicians and also by Soviet specialists who are sharing their rich experience with the personnel of the enterprise. The management of the complex, representatives of the regional FLN Party organisation and of the trade union organisation acquainted the members of the CPSU delegation with the performance of the firstling of Algeria's national industry. They praised the selfless work of Soviet specialists who have helped build this advanced industrial enterprise of the republic which has an annual capacity of two million tons of steel.

The stay of the Soviet party delegation in El Hadjar developed into a vivid demonstration of the strengthening friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Algeria which won its independence in the course of difficult struggle, chose the socialist road of development and is building its new life.

RESTORATION OF EGYTPIAN-SUDANESE TIES CONDEMNED

LD240944 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Beirut, 23 Mar, TASS--Cairo and Khartoum have announced their decision to exchange ambassadors and restore full diplomatic relations between the two countries. In accordance with the decisions of the conference of the heads of Arab states and governments in Baghdad, the majority of the Arab countries, including Sudan, broke off their diplomatic relations with As-Sadat's capitulatory regime after the signature in 1979 of the so-called "peace treaty" with Israel. The present decision by Khartoum, which goes contrary to the decisions of the Arab summit, just like its recent decision to provide Sudanese territory for the construction of U.S. military bases, is sharply condemned in the Arab world.

Kuwait, 23 Mar, TASS--Answering reporters, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, state minister for the Council of Ministers, stressed Kuwait's negative reaction to the actions of President of Sudan Ja'far Numayri, who spoke for the creation of U.S. military bases in his country and in other Arab and African states allegedly "to counteract the Soviet menace".

Damascus, 23 Mar, TASS--The TISHRIN newspaper writes that Sudan's leadership made haste to invite American troops in the face of the growing dissatisfaction in the country with the policy of the ruling circles. Criticizing Khartoum's decision to restore official links with Cairo, the newspaper points out that Sudan follows the pro-imperialist policy of Cairo.

Tripoli, 23 Mar, TASS--The Libyan JANA agency resolutely condemned the restoration of relations between Khartoum and Cairo.

ARUTRYUNOV DENIES PRESENCE OF SOVIET BASE IN PDRY

LD231054 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Rafael Arutryunov commentary]

[Text] The wave of protest against the increasing U.S. military presence and the establishment of a network of the Pentagon's military bases in the area is sweeping the Arab countries and other countries in the Indian Ocean basin. In these circumstances the imperialist propaganda resorts to very cheap methods in order to justify Washington's dangerous actions as far as the question of peace is concerned.

The imperialist propaganda is trying as usual in such a situation to put its blame on someone else. Otherwise, it is difficult to appreciate the new lie which emerged on the pages of the TIMES of Oman and which was reported by the American UPI regarding the presence of a Soviet base on Socotra Island which belongs to the PDRY. The PDRY Government has on many occasions resolutely refuted the fabrications of imperialist propaganda in this connection. But, nevertheless, we see that there are some people who are interested in spreading such deliberate lies. Those who fabricated such lies this time tried to give their lies a semi-truthful form; they even tried to support their allegations by some details. They stressed that the inhabitants of Socotra Island are being evacuated and dispersed on the mainland and this is because, as they allege, the Soviet military naval base is being expanded on the island. This is a very cheap method. If the base is being expanded, therefore there is no doubt that it exists.

I would like to draw your attention, friends, to the fact that this new lie about a Soviet base which does not exist in the PDRY was published in an Omani paper. Oman is the only country in the Arab Gulf to give the U.S. military clique some bases on its territories. The Qabus regime--a long time ago--became a tool in the hands of Washington obediently implementing all wishes of its partners from overseas. This is the case now too; there is no need to doubt that this is a new anti-Soviet lie which has been prepared by U.S. propaganda. But the imperialist propaganda's efforts to misrepresent the Soviet Union's policy cannot achieve its desired results as the whole world knows that the U.S. itself is increasing its military strength and military bases in the Arab Gulf area despite all protests by the countries in this region. As for the Soviet Union, it is firmly and constantly striving to transform the area of the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. This was strongly shown once again in the proposals submitted recently by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to India. These proposals call for the removal of all causes of tension from the Arab Gulf area, including refraining from maintaining foreign military bases and their establishment in this area. To date Washington has made no positive response to this Soviet initiative which aims at guaranteeing the security, sovereignty and independence of all states in this region. The United States, by adopting such an attitude, is confirming that its policy is based on imperialist aims and interests.

PETROV ON USSR-YAR RELATIONS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD231656 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Mar 81

[Excerpts] On 21 March, 17 years have passed since the day when the treaty of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] was signed in Moscow in 1964. On this occasion our commentator Vladimir Petrov writes: The beginning of cordial Soviet-Yemeni relations, always built on the principles of equality, sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, was laid down in the twenties. On 1 November 1928, the Soviet Union and Yemen signed a treaty of friendship and trade, which in relation to that time is of profound importance to the consolidation of the political and economic independence of of the state of Yemen in the face of the continuous attempts of the imperialist states to subjugate that state to their interests.

In the interest of developing and strengthening cordial relations and taking into consideration the changes which took place as a result of the Yemeni revolution, the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic decided to renew the treaty of friendship between them. On 21 March 1964 a new treaty of friendship was signed in Moscow, opening a new phase for developing fruitful cooperation between the two countries. The signing of the treaty of friendship of 1964 has helped to strengthen the traditional cordial relations between the Soviet and Yemeni peoples and to expand cooperation between the two countries in various spheres. The two countries signed a full range of agreements, organizing cooperation between them in economic, trade, cultural and other spheres. Important projects to the Yemeni economy have been built with Soviet assistance in the Yemen Arab Republic in the deep sea port of Al Hudaydah, the road linking Al Hudaydah with Taizz, the cement plant in Bajil. Assistance is also being given in developing agriculture and the training of Yemeni national cadres. In the past 5 years the volume of Soviet-Yemeni trade has increased more than five-fold and in 1980 reached R48 million.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW ANGOLAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD232256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received De Castrom, the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of Angola to the USSR. During a conversation which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere, there was exchange of views on matters of friendly Soviet-Angolan relations as well as topical international problems, including those relating to the situation in the South of Africa.

IZVESTIYA ON CIA ACTIVITIES, MOZAMBIQUE CONTACTS

LD231251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent B. Pilyatskin dispatch under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Mozambique: CIA Fiasco"]

[Text] Maputo--One hot noon in March a convoy of vehicles left from a gray four-story building at the corner of Bagamoyo and Mesquita Streets, which houses the American Embassy in Maputo. To judge from the suitcases and boxes tied to the roofracks, you might have thought that a group of tourist-diplomats was setting out on a long safari. There really was a long journey ahead: accompanied by a police escort to the border with neighboring Swaziland, right across the country to the international airport, and from there to Washington on board a special aircraft.

The correspondent of South Africa's Rand DAILY MAIL, the only journalist at the airport (the U.S. authorities did everything to avoid publicity), tried to squeeze a tear out of his readers with his description of "people with pinched faces who had hardly slept in the last hectic 48 hours."

Yes, the Americans had no opportunity for pleasant dreams during those 48 hours, and they really had to get ready to leave in feverish haste. For they did not leave Maputo on an entertaining safari but were expelled by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for "espionage, subversive activity and interference in the country's internal affairs." This was the finale--the finale of the shamefully unsuccessful and uncovered hornets' nest built by the CIA on the territory of a young African state.

The start of this affair dates back to the sixties, when the armed struggle was being waged against the colonialists under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo]. At that time, within the framework of the overall imperialist strategy of undermining the national liberation movements and weakening them in every possible way, the CIA was drawing up plans to introduce its agents into Frelimo's ranks and to recruit morally unstable people--hangers-on who found themselves in the common run of the struggle owing to chance. This was precisely what happened to Jose Massinga, who was studying in New York, representing Frelimo there.

A shy young man appeared at the university library one day, introducing himself as Mr Willy. It turned out that he was also interested in the problems of Africa, and Mozambique in particular. An acquaintance was struck up. After studying in the United States and later in Switzerland Massinga became an employee at the Foreign Ministry of independent Mozambique. In 1975 he was in New York again, this time as a member of the Mozambique delegation at the UN General Assembly session. It was here that his old friend "Mr Willy" sought him out.

This time he did not obscure the issue of his "scholarly interests" in African problems. Taking "the bull by the horns," the American made it clear that he was a CIA employee and suggested that Massinga supply him with information of interest to his department, for money of course. They also agreed on the "fee."

At a secret apartment in San Francisco--whither the newfound traitor came from New York allegedly to visit his son who was studying there--a friend of "Willy," "Bill" gave Massinga a complete course in cryptography and gave him some special paper which would dissolve in water if necessary, chemicals and a selection of special pencils. On the way back to Maputo Massinga made a brief stopover in Geneva where, at the Ambassador Hotel, he met with the U.S. "diplomat" James Douglas Smith, who announced that he was also on his way to Mozambique to work at the U.S. Embassy. What this "work" was to involve will become clear if we cite just one detail from this CIA staffer's file: He was one of those directly engaged in espionage and subversive activity against Angola when the Republic of South Africa, with U.S. assistance, undertook a massive armed intervention into the country in an attempt to set up its puppets--Jonas Savimbi and Holden Roberto. Smith introduced him to Frederick (Landholl), second secretary of the U.S. Embassy in Maputo, and he in turn introduced him to Second Secretary (Liu Ollivye), his colleague in espionage affairs. Various methods of communication were used for the conspiracy: Massinga wrote coded letters to addresses given to him by the CIA in Tanzania and other countries. And once he made a special trip to Swaziland. At the same time (Ollivye) went there too. On the last occasion (Lui Ollivye), in a state of unusual anxiety, rushed to his house on Dar es Salaam Street where a tree-shaded pink villa stood concealed behind a blue fence. "In case of dire necessity, let me know by calling this number," he said, handing over a sheet of paper. But Massinga did not have time to "let him know." He was arrested by the Mozambique security organs.

Via the chain which once led from Massinga the U.S. intelligence officers "got to" several of his military friends. One of those who fell into the CIA's nets was one (Alsidu Shivite) who had direct access to the country's defense secrets. He was bought for the price of a Sony hi-fi system, imported liquor and cash handouts. "Greed for money"--that was how the traitor later explained his fall. Anticipating the rustle of money, (Shivite) undertook the liaison.

The meeting places changed every time: now in the "El Greco" Restaurant, now in the boudoir of Shirley Smith (code name--"Judy")--a U.S. Embassy employee trained by the CIA as a seductress, now in (Lui Ollivye's) own apartment at 193, Kaunda Avenue. Or—just like in a cheap hollywood movie--(Shivite) used to jump into a Peugeot 504 belonging to (Ollivye), while the car's owner, sitting at the wheel, took a special camera from a small suitcase and took copies of the secret documents which had been obtained. Then, without hurrying--without leaving the till, as the saying goes--he gave (Shivite) his Judas money.

Just what is U.S. intelligence interested in? Judging by the "questionnaires" compiled by the CIA for the Mozambique agents and which have fallen into the hands of the state security organs, the range of "these interests" was extremely specific. They were concerned with the official activity and personal life of party, state and army leading cadres, the disposition of military units and strategic installations, economic development plans, the assistance given to national liberation movements and the cooperation with the Soviet Union, Cuba and other socialist countries. The nature of the information collected, observes the central newspaper NOTICIAS, leaves no doubt that it is a question of an extensive imperialist plot aimed at destabilizing the progressive regime in the People's Republic of Mozambique and perpetrating against it acts of armed aggression and terrorist political killings.

The racists of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] also acted hand in hand with the United States in this plot, as is again shown by the unmasking of the nest of spies in Mozambique. It is no accident that U.S. station was specially interested in questions of the activity of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa--and not long before the South African military's attack on the Maputo suburb of Matolo and the brutal killing there of South African refugees, (Shivite) communicated information on the ANC to his U.S. bosses. He and other arrested traitors had formerly provided information about Zimbabwe freedom fighters and the support given by the Mozambique people to Rhodesian intelligence, which used it to attack the camps of peaceful Zimbabwe refugees.

...Once, when with trembling hand the CIA agent (Shivite) thrust into his pocket the latest portion of "financial satisfaction" received from his American boss, the latter remarked patronizingly and with disgust: "Don't be afraid, the Mozambique security organs will never discover you in 20 or even 30 years."

And now (Shivite) and Massinga enter the hall in turns and sit at the little table under the glare of the arc lights and lamps set up by cameramen and photographers in the presence of 200 or so journalists representing the world's media. At a press conference organized by the Mozambique Information Ministry the two of them relate in detail how "it" was. The U.S. journalists are clearly nervous and ask leading questions, but nothing comes of this. "Yes, I am testifying voluntarily," Massinga confirms. "Yes, I wanted a good life and money and so I became a spy," (Shivite) declares.

According to testimony from the exposed agents, the CIA planned to assassinate Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and other leaders of the country. This was disclosed at a press conference here by Jose Luis Cabaco, Mozambique minister of information.

The aims and methods of the CIA's Mozambique station show that the United States intended to carry out a series of political murders and also a broad operation to destabilize economically and politically the situation in Mozamique, Air Force Capt Joao Goncalves, who, on the instructions of the Mozambique security organs, infiltrated the CIA network there for 3 years, noted at the press conference.

Commenting on the latest revelations in Maputo, the press in Mozambique, Angola and other countries on the continent is recalling that CIA agents physically liquidated P. Lumumba, (E. Mondlane), A. Cabral and other heroes of the struggle for Africa's freedom. The American spy department organized the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah's government in Ghana--a move which long disrupted the country's normal development. It is knocking together terrorist gangs and sending them onto the territory of Angola, Mozambique and other countries.

The exposure of the American intelligence agents and their accomplices is a serious blow to the attempts by the imperialists and racists to prevent independent Mozambique from building a peaceful life.

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY AGREEMENT WITH MOZAMBIQUE--A cooperation agreement has been signed in Maputo, Mozambique, between the Mondlane University in Maputo and the Lumumba Friendship University in Moscow. The agreement provides for expanding contacts between the two educational establishments, in particular lecturers and students exchange. The friendship university in Moscow is the first foreign educational establishment to establish cooperation with the university in Maputo. There are now 36 Soviet specialists at the Mondlane University. [Text] [Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Mar 81 LD]

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV MEETING

AU201402 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 17 Mar 81

[Report on report by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo Member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the republic's party aktiv meeting in Kiev on 17 March on the results of the 26th CPSU Congress and tasks for implementing the congress decisions, as well as the instructions and theses set Forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report--recorded passages in Russian]

[Text] [Begin Shcherbitskiy Recording] Esteemed comrades: Two weeks have elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress. All of you have undoubtedly carefully studied the congress materials and the decisions adopted by the congress. The proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress have been widely and efficiently highlighted by all mass media. With television and radio lifting the walls of the Kremlin Palace, millions of people in our country and abroad were not only able to watch the congress proceedings, but also to fully (?appreciate) its businesslike and creative atmosphere, an atmosphere of unanimity and close cohesion.

The entire congress proceeded under the enormous impact made by the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report delivered by our party's Central Committee general secretary, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, a report organically combining advanced scientific thought with the historical experience accumulated by the CPSU and very profoundly characterizing the comprehensive activity of the Central Committee and the titanic work performed by the party and the people to consolidate our country's economic potential and security and to steadily improve our Soviet people's lives. The congress has provided the party and people with a scientifically substantiated program for the development of our society--a society of developed socialism. The congress worked out a strategy and tactics for communist construction in the 11th 5-year period and the period through 1990.

As you know, comrades, the 26th congress unanimously adopted a resolution on Comrade Brezhnev's report, fully and entirely approving the Leninist policy and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee. [prolonged applause]

The congress approved the Accountability Report by the CPSU Central Committee and called on all party organizations to take the theses and tasks set forth in Comrade Brezhnev's report for domestic and foreign policy for guidance in their work. The congress also unanimously approved "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." On Comrade Brezhnev's motion, the decision was adopted to prepare new draft CPSU statutes. The congress elected our party's governing bodies--the CPSU Central Committee and Central Auditing Commission. The delegates received with enthusiasm the announcement that the party's Central Committee had unanimously reelected Leonid Ilich Brezhnev as CPSU Central Committee general secretary at its first plenum, which was held in an atmosphere of extreme unity and cohesion. [prolonged applause]

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat were also elected unanimously. [applause]

Comrades, the congress manifested sincere gratitude and the deepest respect of communists and all working people in our country for Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, for his enormous international prestige. In their speeches, the congress delegates and foreign guests particularly noted the outstanding personal contribution made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev toward elaborating Marxist-Leninist theory, shaping and implementing our party's policy and toward the cohesion of all present revolutionary forces on the principles of proletarian internationalism for the struggle for peace and the security of peoples.

Messages of greetings, cables and reports on labor victories scored in precongress socialist competitions flowed to the congress in an endless stream from all over the country. Many letters and reports were received from our republic's working people, collectives, production frontrankers and innovators. [paragraph continues]

Comrades, all were permeated with the feelings of ardent love for our remarkable motherland, with the feelings of joy at and pride in its heroic accomplishments, in our great party of Lenin. [applause]

As meetings in labor collectives, meetings with congress delegates and guests and many responses prove, the Ukraine's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, have wholeheartedly and with great political enthusiasm received the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The republic's working people express their profound patriotic feelings, boundless confidence in their own party, and fully and entirely approve its domestic and foreign policy, the results of the congress and the theses and tasks set forth in the CPSU Central Committee Report. [prolonged applause]

Comrades, all of you know that the 26th CPSU Congress aroused a very wide international response. The congress proceedings and decisions, one can say without any exaggeration, [words indistinct] riveted the attention of the entirety of mankind. The voice of the communists of the Soviet Union has reached the remotest parts of our world, because it is the voice of truth and joy. On the basis of the class, Marxist-Leninist analysis of the worldwide revolutionary process, the 26th CPSU Congress exhaustingly answered the most urgent and vital questions of the present day, confirmed with a new vigor our party's loyalty to the all-conquering Marxist-Leninist teaching and to the principles of proletarian internationalism, and confirmed the unbending determination of the CPSU to defend the peace and security of peoples.

The congress decisions have met with warm approval among our friends in the fraternal socialist countries, among comrades in arms in the common struggle waged against imperialism, and for peace and social progress, among all honest and [word indistinct] people of the world. The number of delegations of communist, workers and other revolutionary parties present at the congress was the largest in the whole history of the CPSU: 123 delegations from 109 countries all over the world. Their participation in the proceedings of the supreme forum of Soviet communists, in speeches delivered at the congress and at meetings held in Moscow and other cities showed that our party played a vanguard role in the worldwide liberation movement and carried high the banner of peace and progress. [prolonged applause]

As was to be expected, our class adversaries have been trying by all means to distort the meaning of the decisions adopted by the CPSU congress and to belittle their importance. But those efforts are futile. Even the most frantic enemies of peace and socialism are compelled to admit the enormous influence exerted by real socialism and CPSU congresses on the entirety of international life. The 26th congress of the Leninist party unequivocally confirmed once again: The future in the world belongs to socialism. [applause] [end recording]

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy went on dealing with the present international situation and the party's foreign political activity. All the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress and all documents adopted by it, the speaker said, manifested once again that for our party there was and is no concern more important than to avert a world thermonuclear conflict and to provide conditions for the peaceful creative work of the Soviet people. The congress highly evaluated the great work carried out by the CPSU Central Committee in the interests of developing comprehensive economic, political and ideological cooperation, of deepening relations among the socialist countries, relations remarkable for full equality of rights, unity and fraternal friendship. The congress has become a great event in the international communist movement and manifested the growing unity among the overwhelming majority of parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Thus, Comrade Shcherbitskiy emphasized, the results of the congress, the analysis of the international situation and public opinion have shown that our party and country have kept the historical initiative and continued the peaceful foreign political offensive, developing and deepening the peace program outlined by the 24th and the 25th CPSU Congresses.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy then said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, the 26th CPSU Congress confirmed with new vigor that the elaboration and implementation of economic policy and national economic management had been and will continue to be the core in the entire activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. The Central Committee Accountability Report profoundly and comprehensively analyzed the results not only of the last 5-year period, but also of the seventies as a whole.

Naturally enough, the question arises: Why was such a period taken for analysis? Here is the answer. The point is, comrades, that foundations for our party's present economic strategy were laid, as is known, early in the seventies. As is known, the essence of that strategy was determined by--one--a sharper turn in all national economic branches toward the accomplishment of all tasks involving the improved prosperity of the people and--two--by the line aimed at switching over to the predominantly intensive factors of economic growth, at improving the efficiency and quality of the entire work. Thus, the point of issue for a party-like, political attitude to the economy has been and is the implementation of the programmatic requirement: everything in man's name, and everything for man's prosperity.

The analysis of the results of national economic development, presented in the Central Committee's Accountability Report, convincingly showed the validity and effectiveness of the economic policy drawn up at the 24th and 25th CPSU Congresses. The development of our republic's economy, science and culture is convincing evidence of that.

Comrades, the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress examined in detail the results of work performed in the past 5-year period. The effectiveness of our party's economic strategy is, I would say, even more obvious if one examines data for 10 years. In that time, our republic's gross social product increased almost 60 percent, the national income 50 percent and labor productivity more than 40 percent. More than R172 billion were invested in the development of the republic's national economy, or 75 percent more than in the preceding decade. The output of our industrial production increased 70 percent, with the production of the means of production more than doubling. Comrades, those are remarkable figures.

In the same time, the material-technical basis of agriculture significantly strengthened. Capital investments in the agrarian sector of the economy totaled nearly R47 billion, or more than twice as much as in the preceding decade. An important result of the intensification in that branch lies in its larger stability, notwithstanding the fact, comrades, that 5 out of the 10 years were unfavorable for our agriculture. Production obtained in the 9th and 10th 5-year periods as a whole was almost 64 percent larger than that in the 2 preceding 5-year periods.

The growing economic potential enabled the country in the seventies to carry out a wide program for improving the people's prosperity. Enormous sums were assigned to carry out nationwide measures to increase wages, pensions and allowances. The average monthly wages and salaries of our republic's workers and employees increased more than 33 percent, labor payments for kolkhoz peasants 60 percent and benefits and allowances from communal funds of consumption 70 percent. The housing area built in the decade in the Ukraine exceeded 189 million square meters, or was as large as all the republic's housing resources early in the sixties.

As you can see, comrades, in these 10 years--a relatively short time--a great deal, one can say very much, was done. And comrades, it is to be pointed out that significant and impressive successes were attained in economic and cultural construction by all fraternal republics in our country. This is undoubtedly evidence of the triumphant Leninist nationality policy pursued by our party. [applause]

Having carefully analyzed economic developments in the seventies, the 26th party congress had every reason to draw the conclusion that, notwithstanding the complexity of arising tasks, the line drawn by the party was steadily implemented. An important sociopolitical result of what was achieved lay in the fact that, on the basis of the steady economic development, the entire system of social relations and our entire socialist way of life continued to improve.

The congress, comrades, expressed deep gratitude to the worker class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia and all laborers in the country, who did not, and do not spare efforts to make our great fatherland stronger, more prosperous and beautiful. [applause]

Their selfless, creative work has been assessed by the party and state in a worthy way. Many collectives, thousands of frontrankers, nay tens of thousands of production frontrankers--if one takes the 5-year period as a whole--who attained the highest scores in nationwide competitions for prefulfilling the 10th 5-year period--including in our republic--were awarded USSR orders and medals, with 38 persons distinguished with the lofty titles of Socialist Labor Hero. The latter were presented yesterday with Lenin Orders and Gold Hammer and Sickle Medals, with most of those comrades present today in this hall. [applause]

Allow me, comrades, on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, on your behalf, to warmly congratulate the recipients, to wish them new successes in work, and to express the confidence that they will continue to be in the vanguard of socialist competitions for implementing the party's plans. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy tackled basic tasks confronting the republic in the 11th 5-year period and examined work in individual branches of industry and agriculture. Comrade Shcherbitskiy then said:

[Begin recording] You will remember how party meetings, conferences and the Ukrainian Communist Party Congress emphatically raised questions concerning the tasks to improve working and living conditions, the construction of kindergartens and nurseries, canteens, hospitals, polyclinics, schools and other facilities for cultural and social purposes. The 26th CPSU Congress confirmed how wrong and harmful in essence are the positions of those economic leaders who deal with those issues as something second-rate and accessory. The congress delegates unanimously seconded Leonid Ilich's motion to consider reports on commissioning new production facilities as valid only when the program for housing, cultural and service construction had also been fulfilled. That, comrades, must be an invariable law for us. [applause]

In a word, comrades, it would be useful to say once again that everything concerning the daily lives of the working people--be it the work of stores, laundries, municipal transportation, hospitals, polyclinics, house repair or telephone installation--must be subject to the daily concern of party organizations, soviet and trade union organs and economic leaders. Obviously, a great deal depends in that respect on people directly employed in the services sphere. Having highly evaluated the honest and socially important work performed by health service, trade, public catering and consumer service workers, the congress at the same time called for a determined and irreconcilable struggle to be waged against those who infringe upon their official duties, who carelessly and tactlessly deal with people.

Letters addressed by the working people to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and other organs are evidence that everything is also not right in that respect at some health service establishments, trade organizations, public catering enterprises, municipal services and consumer service enterprises in our republic, including, unfortunately, such cities as Kiev, Kharkov, Lvov and others. Party organizations, leaders of the corresponding ministries and departments, trade unions and the Komsomol have the duty to intensify educational work in collectives and sharply react to similar phenomena.

Comrades, having set new and large-scale tasks for the country's economic and social development, the 26th CPSU Congress emphasized that their implementation directly depended on improving the quality of management in the national economy, on improved planning and management. The congress reminded that the plan is a law and that only the invariable compliance with it can streamline work in the national economy.

The congress resolutely condemned the faulty practice of correcting plans in order to lower them, the practice of disorganizing the economy, demoralizing cadres and encouraging irresponsibility. The congress demanded that a work style be promoted everywhere organically combining, as Comrade Brezhnev said, industriousness and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise, practicalness and businesslike qualities with striving for lofty goals and a critical attitude to shortcomings, as well as, naturally, to the results of one's own work. Those, comrades, are precisely the lofty positions from which we should evaluate the work performed by party, soviet, economic organs, always bearing in mind that it is impossible to accomplish the qualitatively new tasks by obsolete methods.

The struggle to accomplish tasks set for the new 5-year period will be a serious test for the maturity and businesslike qualities of our cadres. They must fully show their ability to turn through deeds to intensive economic management, an ability to accomplish the tasks set at any price. [applause] [end recording]

We have begun the first year of the new 5-year period quite well on the whole, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy continued. Socialist pledges assumed in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress have been fulfilled. Industry has prefulfilled the targets set for the first 2 months and additionally marketed R340 million worth of goods. The plan for industrial production has been fulfilled by all republic ministries, departments and oblasts.

Agricultural workers have coped with 2-month targets for the procurement of meat and eggs, are completing preparations for spring field operations in an organized way and are tending winter crops. Following the first-quarter results, each collective should closely examine the state of affairs, assist those who are slow and reinforce cadres wherever needed.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy tackled tasks for further sociopolitical and spiritual development, improvements in the socialist way of life and issues concerning organizational and ideoeducational work.

At the end of his report Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy said:

[Begin recording] The 26th CPSU Congress has provided our party and people with a distinct and clear program. The pressing task confronting party organizations is to ensure the successful fulfillment of the party-outlined plans by concentrating collective efforts for that purpose in the name of the further upsurge in the economic and defense potential of our motherland and of raising the prosperity and culture of our people. The firm confidence in the creative abilities of our socialist system and in the correctness of the party-set line is the guarantee that the communists and all working people of the Soviet Ukraine, under the tested guidance of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, will do their utmost to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. [prolonged applause] [end recording]

SHEVARDNADZE REPORTS ON CPSU CONGRESS IN TBLISI

LD231015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] The Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee was presented for the eighth time running at the republican meeting of the Georgian party economic aktiv in Tbilisi today.

A report on the results of the 26th party congress, its decisions and the tasks facing the republic was delivered by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party.

DEPUTY PREMIER DYMSHITS ARRIVES IN ESTONIA

LD231057 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 12 Mar 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Comrade V.E. Dymshits Arrives"]

[Text] Comrade V.E. Dymshits, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has arrived in our republic. He was met at Tallinn Airport by Comrades K.G. Vayno, V.A. Kyao and A.F. Ryuytel.

On 11 March at the Estonian CP Central Committee a conversation took place between Comrade V.E. Dymshits and Comrade K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. Taking part in the conversation were Comrades I.G. Kebin, K.V. Lebedev, V.A. Kyao and N.O. Yuganson.

Comrade V.E. Dymshits familiarized himself with the M.I. Kalinin electrical engineering plant, the V. Klementi Production Association and the S.M. Kirov model [oporno-pokazatelniy] fishing kolkhoz and visited the Olympic yachting center in Pirita.

SHIBAYEV DELIVERS REPORT AT AUCCTU PLENARY SESSION

LD201122 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] A plenary session of the AUCCTU is now taking place in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. A report was delivered by Comrade Shibayev. The tasks faced by trade union organizations in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress are extremely broad. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, at times trade unions still lack the initiative for using their extensive rights. The discussion is now evolving on how this matter can be improved.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS LESKOV CELEBRATION IN MOSCOW

LD190029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Mar 81

[Text] A festive soiree, devoted to the 150th anniversary of Nikolay Semenovich Leskov, took place in the Column Hall of the House of the Unions today. The soiree was opened by Kuznetsov, secretary of the board of the USSR Union of Writers. The soiree was attended by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, and Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department.

CSA REPORTS INDUSTRIAL FIGURES FOR JAN-FEB

LD231627 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 12 Signed to Press 16 Mar 81 p 6

["Statistical Summary": "The USSR's Industry in the First Two Months of 1981"]

[Text] The EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA Editorial Board has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following figures relating to the results of industry's work in January-February 1981.

Industrial production in January-February 1981 showed an increase of 2.6 percent over the corresponding period last year and in terms of average daily production (there were 2 fewer working days in January-February 1981 than in January-February last year), an increase of 6 percent.

Labor productivity increased 1.8 percent over the same period.

The January-February plan was fulfilled by 102 percent in terms of the total volume of output. The plan was fulfilled by all industrial ministries and union republics.

So far as individual ministries are concerned plan fulfillment in terms of total output and in terms of the growth rates of production and labor productivity was as follows:

Unionwide and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of January-February Plan in Terms of Total Output	January-February 1981 As Percentage of January-February 1980	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.7	99.8	98
Petroleum industry	101	102	98
Petroleum Refining and petrochemical industry	101	102	102
Gas industry	102	106	104
Coal industry	102	100.9	100.1
Ferrous metallurgy	101	100.6	99.5
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	99.8	99.3
Chemical industry	101	102	102
For the production of mineral fertilizers	102	107	105
Power machine building	100.4	101	100.3
Heavy and transport machine building	100.9	104	104
Electrical equipment industry	100.9	103	103
Chemical and petroleum machine building	103	103	103
Machine tool and tool building industry	100.4	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	105	105
Automotive industry	100.9	101	100.8
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	102	101
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	103	106	104
Construction, road and municipal machine building	103	102	102
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	102	105	105
Timber, pulp and paper and word processing industry	102	103	103
Construction materials industry	102	102	102
Light industry	101	100.9	102
Food industry	103	102	102
Heat and dairy industry	104	98	98
Fish industry	113	109	110
Procurement	104	104	103
Medical industry	101	105	104
Main administration of the microbiological industry	103	109	107

The figure for the union republics (including industry under union jurisdiction) are cited below.

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of January-February Plan in Terms of Output Volume	January-February 1981 as Percentage of January-February 1980 in Terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	102	102
Ukrainian SSR	102	102
Belorussian SSR	103	103
Uzbek SSR	103	107
Kazakh SSR	102	104
Georgian SSR	103	106
Azerbaijan SSR	103	106
Lithuanian SSR	102	103
Moldavian SSR	102	102
Latvian SSR	102	102
Kirgiz SSR	103	104
Tadzhik SSR	103	107
Armenian SSR	103	107
Turkmen SSR	104	103
Estonian SSR	103	100.6

Production of the most important types of output was as follows:

Types of Output	Produced		
	In February 1981	In January-February 1981	January-February 1981 as Percentage of January-February 1980
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	114	238	100.6
Oil (including gas condensate), million tons	46.6	98.2	100.8
Gas, billion cubic meters	36.6	76.8	107
Coal, million tons	59.1	122	99.5
Steel, million tons	11.9	25	99.9
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished) million tons	8.4	17.6	99.9
Steel pipes, million tons	1.4	2.9	96
Iron ore, million tons	19.2	39.7	101
Mineral fertilizers (in terms of 100 percent nutrients), million tons	2.1	4.4	104
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand tons	40.8	83.4	104
Sulfuric acid, million tons	1.9	4.0	102
Caustic soda, thousand tons	223	469	101
Synthetic resins and plastics, thousand tons	322	655	109
Chemical fibers and yarn, thousand tons	95.0	197	97
Motor vehicle tires, millions	4.9	10.0	97
A.C. electric motors, million kilowatts	4.3	8.8	100.1
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	167	325	106
including with digital program control, thousands	0.8	1.5	106
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	49.8	97.4	107
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts, million rubles	454	909	106
Computer equipment and spare parts, million rubles	381	753	111

Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	16.2	33.8	96
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	58.1	118	96
Technological equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	111	222	103
Mainline diesel locomotives, thousand horsepower	345	687	111
Mainline electric locomotives, thousand horsepower	311	622	106
Mainline freight cars, thousands	5.4	10.7	103
Motor vehicles, thousands	179	365	97
including:			
trucks	64.3	130	97
automobiles	107	220	98
tractors, thousands	45.4	93.1	100
Agricultural machines, million rubles	220	436	99
Machines for stockraising and fodder production, million rubles	169	338	100.9
Grain-harvesting combines, thousands	7.9	15.8	79
Excavators, thousands	3.3	6.9	98
Commercial timber (excluding small timber procurers), million trimmed cubic meters	29.7	58.7	100.5
Paper, thousand tons	443	905	103
Cement, million tons	9.8	20.5	102
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output from subsidiary enterprises), million cubic meters of articles	8.6	17.2	101
Roofing, shingles, million standard tiles	610	1,253	101
Textile, all types, million square meters	898	1,841	100
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	134	272	99
Leather footwear, million pairs	62.3	126	97
Meat, (from state resources) thousand tons	633	1,461	97
Sausage products (from state resources), thousand tons	237	483	99
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million rubles	331	660	109
Butter (from state resources), thousand tons	51.0	101	91
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent (from state resources), million tons	1.9	4.0	100.9
Margarine products, thousand tons	115	236	102
Vegetable oil (from state resources) thousand tons	206	459	93
Mixed fodder from state industrial enterprises, million tons	4.7	9.5	104
Clocks and watches, millions	5.5	11.1	102
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	61.9	127	102
Radio receivers, thousands	679	1,357	99
Television sets, thousands	652	1,276	104
including color sets	205	394	115
Refrigerators, thousands	489	990	103
Washing machines, thousands	319	655	105
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	75.8	162	89
Furniture, million rubles	508	1,020	104

Commentary on the Summary

The results of industry's work in the first two months of the year have been summed up. The results show that collectives in all industrial sectors greeted the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor successes. Many associations and enterprises considerably overfulfilled the socialist pledges adopted in the course of precongress competition.

As we can see from the published summary, the industrial output plan was fulfilled by 102 percent and all union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with their targets. Since the start of the year the national economy has received above-plan output worth R1.8 billion in toto, including a considerable quantity of fuel, metal products, mineral fertilizers, machinery and equipment, construction materials and consumer goods.

Overall industrial production increased by 2.6 percent compared with January-February last year and average daily output increased by 6 percent (in January and February this year there were 2 fewer working days than in January and February last year).

Labor productivity in industry (with fewer working days in the period under review) increased by 1.8 percent and this factor accounted for 70 percent of the increase in industrial output; it accounted for all or nearly all the increase in industrial output in such sectors as heavy and transport machine building, the electrical equipment industry, instrument making, chemical and petroleum machine building, construction and road machine building, machine building for the light and food industry, the light and fish industry. In fuel and energy compiled sectors 1.3 billion cubic meters of gas and 0.2 million tons of oil and gas condensate were extracted in excess of plans and additional targets. However, despite the plan fulfillment, the additional coal extraction target was not fully realized: Donbass, Kuzbass and Ekibastuz Associations were responsible for the lag.

Two-month targets were fulfilled in the production of all the main types of metallurgical products--cast iron, steel, finished rolled metals and pipes. Average daily smelting of steel and production of finished rolled metals increased by 2 percent compared with January-February last year (the January-February period this year was 1 calendar day shorter).

In the chemical and petrochemical industry around 50,000 tons of mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) and a considerable quantity of chemical plant protection agents, caustic soda and soda ash, (sulfanol) [as transliterated] synthetic rubber and tires were produced in excess of the plan. At the same time, the planned level of production of sulfuric acid, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers was not reached.

Machine builders produced a considerable quantity of above-plan instruments, automation and computer facilities, metallurgical equipment, chemical equipment and oil apparatus, technological equipment for the light and food industry, trucks, tractors and machines for stockraising and fodder production. Plans for production of turbines, A.C. electric motors, freight and passenger cars and certain types of agriculture machinery were underfulfilled.

Despite the fulfillment of the overall output plan by machine building ministries, targets for the sale of products, taking into account delivery pledges, were not completely fulfilled. The delivery shortfall since the start of the year, compared with contracts concluded and schedules issued, has reached a value of R350 million, including R102 million in the Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry, R61 million in the Automotive Industry Ministry and R41 million in the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building.

The shortfall in production of sawed timber, paper (apart from newsprint) and cardboard at enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry increased in February. By the beginning of March the sector's associations had a shortfall compared with the plan of 2 million cubic meters of round timber, 28,000 tons of paper and 42,000 tons of cardboard.

The construction materials industry overfulfilled the targets for production of cement, asbestos cement pipes, and window glass.

Sectors producing consumer goods produced and sold output worth RO.9 billion in excess of the plan, including around 5 million square meters of silk and linen fabrics, knitwear worth R22 million, 13,000 television sets, more than 6,000 washing machines, furniture worth R19 million, china and earthenware worth R2 million, 2,700 tons of synthetic detergents and a considerable quantity of foodstuffs.

The first quarter of the initial year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. It is very important for production collectives to consolidate the high labor tempo produced by the widespread socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, to mobilize production reserves ensuring the implementation of the programs for increasing the country's economic potential outlined by the congress and to develop a broad economy and thrift movement.

Ministries and departments must intensify monitoring of the fulfillment of plan targets for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, give effective assistance to lagging enterprises and in every way propagate advanced experience of organizing labor and improving production efficiency.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL ON MANPOWER RESOURCES PROBLEMS

LD231225 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Mar 81 p 2

[Yu. Chaplygin interview with Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Kostakov under the rubric "Our Dialogues: Manpower Resources for the 5-Year Plan": "Where Can Manpower Be Found?"]

[Text] In the conditions prevailing in the eighties, the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress notes, special significance is attached to a careful, economic approach to manpower resources. Yu. Chaplygin, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA's economics and propganda editor, talks about this topic with the well-known specialist in manpower resources problems, Doctor of Economic Sciences V. Kostakov, chief of a sector of the USSR Gosplan Scientific Research Institute of Economics.

[Kostakov] The better, rational utilization of manpower resources has always been at the center of the party's economic policy. And that is natural: After all, it is a question of society's main production force--the working person. Much has been done to give him favorable conditions for fruitful work. Compare two figures: In the last decade the number of people employed in the national economy increased by 20 million, and in the same period it was possible to "save" the labor of more than 33 million workers.

[Question] All the same, probably every enterprise complains of a shortage of manpower. "Required...needed...we invite..."--these words greet us at almost every plant, bus and vehicle hire pool and service institution. Certain specialists see the cause in the demographic "recession." What is your attitude, Vladimir Georgiyevich, to this explanation of the manpower shortage?

[Answer] The demographic situation as a whole is indeed changing. The natural population increase is now half what it was 20 years ago and will become still smaller during this decade. The second "echo" of the Great Patriotic War is having an effect. Add to this the sharp escalation in the number of pensioners--nearly 50 percent more people will reach pensionable age in the eighties than in the last decade. As a result, as calculations show, the increase in the population capable of work will fall by approximately 3.5 times.

[Question] The CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report to the 26th party congress names the reduction in the growth of manpower resources as one factor complicating economic development in the eighties. To what extent will this factor affect production?

[Answer] During this decade the national economy can count on no more than 5 million new workers. But this will not be particularly significant for production. The main thing is the growth in labor productivity. Note that today the industrial worker works, on average, with five times the productivity of the worker in the fifties. Without this shift, we would now need, to put it bluntly, not 30 million, but 150 million workers in industry. That is more than are now employed in the national economy. Not even the most favorable demographic situation could help in such a case.

[Question] More than 90 percent of the population capable of work are already employed in the national economy. It appears that manpower reserves are extremely small--less than 10 percent.

[Answer] I do not think we have even those reserves. Employment in the country as a whole has reached a "ceiling." Whereas 30 years ago for every 10 working people there were 16 not working, now there are 11. Every worker now has only dependent, on average--a child, student, housewife or pensioner. There is virtually nobody to bring into social production.

[Question] But there are substantial differences in the situation in different regions. That kind of situation is typical of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic Republics. In Central Asia and the Transcaucasus families with many children predominate, so there are more dependents capable to work there in absolute terms.

[Answer] We are referring to them when we speak of the surplus of manpower resources in those regions. But we still have to learn to control these reserves, to take into account local characteristics and national features in planning, to avoid situations like the story of the textiles combine in Dushanbe. When this combine was built they were thinking of local women and girls not employed in social labor, but in the main, women from the center of Russia work there. Such possibilities will no longer exist. This means that manpower resources policy must be more realistic in those regions: In creating new jobs it is necessary to think not so much in terms of the reserves of the population capable of work in general, but in terms of the economically active population.

[Question] The party congress spoke of those who avoid participating in socially useful labor....

[Answer] Unfortunately there are such people--and in considerable numbers. We have no unemployment, yet there are parasites. There are still opportunities for such people to live on income not gained from labor. As Comrade Brezhnev noted in his report at the congress, all organization, financial and legal means must be used to tightly close all loopholes for parasitism. Our constitution enshrines not only the right to work, but the duty of every person to work honestly for society's good. Of course, from the economic viewpoint these manpower reserves do not play a great role. Involving all those capable of work in socially useful labor is a measure of tremendous educational and political significance: The principles of socialism are the same for all and nobody has the right to ignore them.

[Question] To what extent is it possible to count on pensioners who are capable of work and on persons with more than one job?

[Answer] There are now more than 49 million pensioners. Many of them can work and are prepared to do so. The mentor movement and jobs where keen attention or high nervous tension is not needed or where passive monitoring is needed--that is the sphere for employment of pensioners who are capable of work. There they can replace active manpower. The situation as regards those who wish to work part-time in a second job is different. Sociologists assert that in major industrial centers nearly one student in three has a permanent part-time job, and twice that number want to work. The same is true among other strata of the population. That includes pensioners. However because of inadequate organization the opportunities are unfortunately limited. That is why the main labor reserves must be sought in production itself, at the workplace....

[Question] You have in mind those now engaged in manual, low productivity work?

[Answer] In the main. In industry alone half the production personnel are engaged in auxiliary operations. Yet the level of mechanization of their labor is half that of workers in mainstream production.

[Question] Can you assess the effectiveness of mechanizing auxiliary operations from the viewpoint of saving labor?

[Answer] The calculations exist. Every R1 billion spent on mechanizing auxiliary operations will save four to five times more labor than if it were spent on mechanizing mainstream production. By the end of the 5-year plan, it is planned to save the labor of approximately 2 million workers by increasing the level of mechanization of transport lifting, loading and unloading and warehouse operations alone.

[Question] Why then do enterprises, even those suffering from a chronic shortage of manpower, spend so little on releasing people from unproductive work--only one-fifth of the resources channeled into retooling production?

[Answer] I think the reason lies in the traditional lack of attention toward auxiliary production. Developing and introducing an automatic line is regarded as a matter of prestige, but mechanizing the supply of component for it is a secondary matter of little interest. So it turns out that at many plants where people speak with pride of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, the number of workers is increasing...as a result of those engaged in unskilled labor. This kind of "technical policy" is expensive: Mechanizing one workplace in mainstream production costs on average R10,000, while for auxiliary production the cost is under R3,000.

Take another fact: At present every second person engaged in unskilled labor has a low standard of education and is elderly. They will retire during this decade. There will be no one to replace them! In the eighties the workers' ranks will be reinforced mainly by young people with general or specialized secondary education.

[Question] Enterprise leaders are concerned with the present, not with remote or even foreseeable prospects. They watch with alarm as workplaces fall vacant. Even new equipment does not save the situation. Sometimes there is simply nobody to operate it....

[Answer] It is true that the manpower resources situation creates many problems for them and acutely poses questions which have never confronted them before. Resolving these questions requires greater competence, thought a careful calculation. If new equipment does not save live labor, then why introduce it? If an economic leader clings to traditional methods of labor and production organization, does not improve them and then complains that workers are leaving his enterprise, what has this to do with new equipment, demography or high education? If instead of modernizing production he seeks to expand it, without even bothering with training cadres, saying they will turn up in due course, how can there fail to be a shortage of manpower resources at this enterprise? I am convinced that our manpower shortage is not absolute but relative, not universal but local. It originates in too free and easy a working day, idle time within shifts, personnel turnover. In order to compensate for the losses, the leaders of certain enterprises are increasing the number of workers and employees....

[Question] Last year ministries, associations and enterprises were set a limit on the number of workers and employees, and as from this 5-year plan they are being set targets for reducing manual labor. In your view, are these measures sufficient to rule out the possibility of retaining superfluous personnel at enterprises?

[Answer] They are substantial measures and, I think, will limit the taking of liberties with manpower resources. But it is hardly possible to regard them as sufficient. Many specialists understand this. It is proposed, for example, to introduce another system of economic sanctions.

If an enterprise has exceeded the set limit, the wages of the above-plan personnel must be paid out of the material incentives fund, and leaders of such enterprises must halve the plan fulfillment bonuses. In certain sectors--for example in the chemical and light industries and in power machine building--targets for the use of worktime have begun to be set for enterprises. There is no outlay, but the return is great. Broad application of the Shchekino method, of team labor organization, and support for the initiative of the Sverdlovsk construction workers on working with fewer people may produce a similar result.

[Question] What can you say about the manpower resources situation in the long term?

[Answer] The existing situation is temporary. But wherever the improvement of working and living conditions and of social and cultural services is treated irresponsibly as a secondary matter, the cadre shortage will not only persist but may even become more acute. For this reason we must think seriously now about how to comprehensively resolve questions of labor organization in order to rule out any losses, and through the planned redistribution of material resources take concrete and realistic measures to attract and stabilize people in collectives and in particular regions not merely by means of money but by means of better working and living conditions. Only this kind of labor policy will accord with the principled proposition expressed at the 26th party congress--the linchpin of economic policy must be the ability to make full and purposeful use of all that we have.

BREZHNEV GREETS WORKERS ON KAMAZ VEHICLE PROJECT

LD170042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The workers, engineers, technical and administrative staff of construction and assembly organizations and of Kamaz have reported to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Brezhnev personally that their collectives, implementing the decision of the party and the government, having broadly developed socialist competition to honorably welcome the 26th CPSU Congress, have fulfilled the honorable and responsible task of the homeland by handing over for commissioning the second stage of the Kama association for the production of heavy motor vehicles.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to all the participants of this construction project.

The message says: Dear comrades, it is with the feeling of great pride in our glorious working class that the party's Central Committee has received the news of your new labor victory, the completion of the construction of installations forming the second stage of Kamaz and of its being brought into use at full design capacity of 150,000 diesel vehicles per year. Just as Magnitka and Dneproges, Uralmash and Bratsk GES, and the development of the virgin lands, Kamaz will take its rightful place in the annals of the outstanding feats of the Soviet people. It is a good labor gift to the 26th CPSU Congress. It gives me great satisfaction to warmly and cordially congratulate you on this remarkable achievement.

The construction of Kamaz, the message further states, has become an excellent lesson for our construction and assembly workers and engineering workers. The creative activity of the labor collectives, extensive use of progressive technological solutions and new efficient methods of the organization of production have enabled modern plant buildings to be erected at an accelerated rate and the fitting and mastering of highly productive equipment to be achieved in a short period. This valuable experience is today being adopted by many industries of the national economy. The founding of such a unique industrial complex convincingly confirms the effectiveness of combining the achievements of the technological revolution with the advantages of the socialist economy. It is very important, Comrade Brezhnev stresses, that in a short period a coherent collective of many thousands of workers, engineers and technicians was formed at Kamaz with the capacity to solve the most complex tasks.

Clean evidence of this is the over 200,000 diesel vehicles of Kamaz which are working on transportation highways, at construction sites, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In the coming 5-year plan the country expects a further accelerated growth of the output of trucks which are so very necessary for our national economy, from the vehicle producers.

Your attitude toward tackling the social, cultural and domestic needs of the working people deserves tribute. Simultaneously with the industrial construction, good residential houses, schools, children's combines, and shopping, cultural and health service facilities have been built for the inhabitants of the young town of Naberezhnyye Chelny. The welfare of the people should continue to be the central concern of party, administrative and economic organs.

The victory achieved by you, the greetings message of Comrade Brezhnev says in conclusion, is a result of close and businesslike cooperation of all the participants in the construction of Kamaz, of a persistent search for reserves of production, of mass socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress, of great organizational and political labor of the Tatarskaya Oblast party organization. In particular, I should like to note the considerable contribution of our remarkable young people to this key Komsomol construction project.

I firmly believe that you will apply all your strength and skill to an accelerated mastering of newly built capacities and to transforming the Kama vehicle complex into an enterprise with a high effectiveness of production and quality of output.

I wish you, dear comrades, sound health, happiness and new success in work for the benefit of our great homeland.

BRIEFS

MAGADAN MINING FAILURES--Thirty-nine brigades engaged in peat stripping work and 14 brigades excavating underground sand failed to fulfill the plan for the first 2 months of 1981. This was noted with concern at a meeting of the commission for disseminating the Rostov workers method of working without laggards at enterprises of the Severovostokzoloto Association. Work on this method at enterprises of the Orotukan, Srednikan, and Karamken mining and concentrating combines was outlined by the combines' directors. Boris Dmitriyevich Plotnikov, first deputy director general of the Severovostokzoloto Association and chairman of the commission, chaired the commission session. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 16 Mar 81 OW]

TASHKENT TRACTOR FACTORY--A section of the Tashkent tractor factories complex is being built in the town of Lyangar, in the industrial oblast region of the Uzbek SSR. It will manufacture tractor bodies. The Tashkent tractor factories complex is one of the most important industrial establishments in our country. It manufactures tractors for (?farming) that are exported to many Soviet republics and to about [word indistinct] foreign countries. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Mar 81 GF]

PRIMORSKIY KRAY SETTLERS--The first group of settlers has arrived in Lesozavodskiy from Zakarpatskaya Oblast. They have all received accommodations at kolkhozes and have already begun to work. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 9 Mar 81 SK]

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 20-22 MARCH

LD230959 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 20-22 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

20 March

In Nayrinskaya Oblast mechanized sowing complexes have ventured onto the highest mountain cornfields. Irrigated fields exceed 100,000 ha. During the years of the 5-year plan period the mountain plateau of the central Tyan Shan has become a major granary in Central Asia. Dressing of winter grain crops have been completed in Turkmenia. Water is being supplied to the fields for the third time. This year, through improving agricultural practices, each of the 55,000 ha is planned to produce 20 quintals of grain, which is more than last year. Presowing processing of maize seeds has started in Bryanskaya Oblast. Maize cultivation is being conducted on an industrial basis here. Progressive cultivation technology is being introduced. Fertile lands are being set aside for maize. (1000 GMT)

21 March

Crimean farms are completing sowing of early spring corps. Farmers are taking their machines to till the soil for later crops. Maize plantations, which will cover 50,000 ha this year, are being particularly carefully treated. More than 500,000 tons of seed grain have been prepared for sowing in Kurganskaya Oblast. (0304 GMT)

Sowing of spring crops is underway in 11 union republics. In the Kuban over 100,000 ha have been sown. In Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR and Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR potato planting has been completed. Dushanbe: There are frequent rains in Tadzhikistan. Grain and fodder crops have been sown on almost half their area. In the next few days sowing will begin on the cottonfields which occupy over 300,000 ha. Almost all equipment is ready: about 40,000 tractors and seeders. Nikolayev: In southern Ukraine the weather is warm but daily fog and rain prevent fieldwork. The winter was very mild and vegetation of winter crops hardly ceased. The amount of rain was about 50 percent above normal. The moisture will aid grain crops but it has washed nutrients deep into the ground so top-dressing is necessary and is being carried out by aircraft. In Nikolayevskaya Oblast about 300,000 ha of winter crops, about half the area, have been top-dressed already. (1100 GMT)

All soil cultivating and sowing equipment is ready for work in the fields of Tulskaya Oblast. Nine of 10 tractors are in working order and 85 percent of grain harvesting combines are ready. At a number of farms in Yasnogorskiy Rayon almost half the seeds are not up to the sowing standard requirements. The situation is similar to some farms in Venevskiy Rayon. The oblast party aktiv has indicated at its meeting the necessity of rapidly providing farms with good quality seeds. (1330 GMT)

Sowing of early spring crops has been completed in Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR. The work was carried out in a short time and to high agrotechnical standards. In a few days' time the first units will begin work on the corn plantations. (2304 GMT)

22 March

In the north of Kazakhstan the last snow retention units are leaving the fields. Snow has been retained on 28 million ha and in many places there will be enough moisture for plowing. Fieldwork is being started in southern oblasts of the republic, top-dressing of winter crops is nearing completion, and soil is being prepared for sowing spring crops. More than 3 million tons of seeds have been prepared for sowing, mostly of the highest quality. (0500 GMT)

Specialists have completed the formulation of a system of crop rotation for the Ukraine this year which will help guarantee a reliable supply of fodder crops. The emphasis is on increasing the sowing of protein crops: 3.4 million ha have been allocated to perennial grasses. Farmers in the republic calculate that fodder will be produced in a quantity equivalent to 85 million tons of fodder units. That is considerably greater than the average annual index for the last 5-year plan. Sowing of early spring crops has begun in Taldy-Kurgan in Kazakhstan. In five of the republic's southern oblasts farms are now participating in spring sowing. Kazakh farmers have decided to produce between 27 and 28 million tons of grain this year. Farmers in Kharkovskaya Oblast have completed top-dressing of winter crops on 200,000 ha. (1600 GMT)

NEW APPROACH TO BOOST MEAT OUTPUT VIEWED

LD111345 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Mar 81 p 2

[Part two of report by our special correspondents Yu. Burov and Yu. Nikolayev under the rubric "A Line in the Food Program": "The Omsk Alternative"]

[Text] Omskaya Oblast--Our attention immediately focuses on two equal piles of paper on Tavricheskiy CPSU Raykom First Secretary A. Ya. Seryatskiy's desk. One comprises information and statistics on the state of the economies of the rayon's sovkhozes. The other comprises analytical data on the number of livestock in the personal sector, on the progress of meat and milk purchases from the population and on the construction of housing and outbuildings. The close proximity of these heterogeneous documents causes us to smile involuntarily. The previous day we had talks with obkom workers about the food program and the following point had been made:

"Many of us have had to get out of the habit of zealous talk about the nation's table and get down to earnest work on improving food supplies for cities and villages...."

This immediately came to mind. Soon we realized that the documents had been brought together for a purpose. At no point in our conversation did Aleksandr Yakovlevich look up any data. The raykom secretary was very much au fait with milk yields to date at the Leninskiy Sovkhoz dairy complex and with what kind of assistance the inhabitants of the Pristanskiy rural soviet need immediately in order to be able to increase the number of cattle and hogs in their farmyards and he quoted a multitude of figures. And a lot depends on how well-informed and how competent the party leader is when it comes to economic and, of course, everyday matters. Of course, it is not surprising that yields from each of the complex's 1,200 cows last year topped 3,500 kg and in the same year the population's dairy herd increased by almost 700 head. The rayon party organization is efficiently directing the development of public and personal production sectors and trying to get them working closely with one another.

"Only recently we were saying that people in the countryside should have an urban-style life," Aleksadnr Yakovlevich said. "And that's what we aimed at. All housing was linked up to the gas supply. One-third of the houses were supplied with water and central heating. But now we see that it is not enough. People in the countryside have a wider concept of amenities. They include among them conditions for keeping personal plots.

The rayon paper once carried an advertisement. Someone in the oblast center was offering his apartment in exchange for an apartment in Tavricheskoye. The advertisement appeared several times but no one in Tavricheskoye was tempted by the attractions of a big city with a million inhabitants. Splendid evidence of the fact that here they know how to meet the population's demands, don't you think?

Tavricheskiy Rayon is not an isolated case. More and more party and soviet workers and farm leaders are mastering the well-thought-out, comprehensive solution of rural economic and social problems, making sure they consider the interests of peasant households.

For example, some three-story apartment blocs were put up in the farmstead area of the XX Partsyezda Kolkhoz, Nazyvayevskiy Rayon, and a collective stockyard was set up nearby. The requisite machinery was supplied and a man was selected to operate it. This meant that those who wanted to could keep cows and piglets at a modern, so to speak, technical level.

The village of Pushkino in Omskiy Rayon, the location of the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz center, is being turned into a similar town. When you look at it you cannot believe that every family living in these well-appointed blocks (the kolkhoz built 100 apartments in the last 5-year plan alone) annually swells the urban diet by...one quintal of meat and provides for its own needs as well.

One is reminded here of the meaningful lines in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands": "The provision of amenities means ensuring people's welfare, caring for them. This is never just economic work, but above all politics, in which mistakes are expensive." These lines occur in the section of the book which raises problems relating to the development of personal plots and the increased satisfaction of the needs of Kazakhstan's virgin land population. Today it can confidently be said that in neighboring Omskaya Oblast too people are very well aware of the great political and moral significance of the work undertaken to strengthen peasant farmsteads and increase their contribution to augmenting food resources.

The aim is perfectly clear: to ensure that every working person can always buy what he needs for dinner, if not in a state store then at a cooperative or kolkhoz market.

Leaders of rayons, rural soviets and farms now have a duty not only to ensure food for the people on the basis of annual and 5-year state plans but also to ensure a specific quantity of extra products to be delivered daily to stores trading in goods on commission and to kolkhoz market stalls. Zealous speeches, appeals and slogans, however fine they may be, are not enough here. Painstaking organizational work and excellent knowledge of life and all its causal relationships--that's what is needed.

In a short space of time the oblast has succeeded not only in halting the fall in poultry numbers at personal farmsteads, but in reversing it and sharply increasing the production of meat and dairy products which are in short supply. But all this, as it turned out, was not enough. It was necessary to organize the delivery of peasants' surpluses to the city or the rayon trade network and to ensure their rapid sale. These duties fell first and foremost on the local soviets.

It very quickly became clear that the volume of production, the transportation and sale of output from the individual sector and the safeguarding of stable prices depend on many factors and on various departments, services and organizations, each of which is concerned only for its own gain. In one village it might be possible to purchase a ton or two of beef in a week, but there is nowhere to store it. Another village has no way of shipping meat out.

The owner of the surplus himself caused considerable difficulties. When does the peasant customarily slaughter his livestock? In fall or early winter. At that time he is ready to add to the stocks of the rayon consumer cooperative and to replenish the market stalls. But the city needs meat every day, in cruel frost and summer heat. What is to be done?

A flexible, efficient system of work began to become established in the oblast--though not, of course, all at once. Today there is a special oblast staff for finding additional food resources--first and foremost meat--belonging to the population and for subsequently selling these to the population. This staff is headed by A.P. Blokhin, chairman of the oblispolkom.

It includes two chiefs of obkom sections and the leaders of the administrations of motor transportation, trade, and the meat and dairy industry and the oblast potrebsoyuz.... Every Saturday the staff examines the fulfillment of the schedule for the purchase and sale of agricultural products, resolves questions associated with giving on-the-spot help to personal and plant subsidiary plots and it organizes the delivery of the purchased products to Omsk and other population centers.

The oblast's party and soviet organs devote tremendous attention to the consumer cooperative system. They have reinforced it with energetic, competent cadres and helped to extend the material and production base. And the cooperative workers are not failing to respond; they introduce an element of vitality to this work and much that is new. They also recall old, half-forgotten experience.

Formerly purchases of food products from the population were carried out by the cooperative store traders. Then this function was handed over entirely to specially chosen procurement officials. Thus in some places the market for surpluses from subsidiary plots and farmsteads was substantially restricted. Will granny take her goose to the reception center, even if it is in another village? And there is no sense in a procurement official sending a 3-ton truck to granny for the sake of a single bird.... But your own store is close at hand. And for the storekeeper to take the goose and subsequently sell it would be the very thing.

The storekeeper is a notable person in the village. He knows all about his fellow villagers' lives and it will not escape his notice if someone kills a piglet and could sell some of the meat. And commodity resources are under his control, he can maneuver them and, for instance, interest the sellers of products in barter trade....

They tried involving the storekeepers in this important matter in one rural soviet, then in another...deliveries of products increased. And today the oblast's permanent procurement officials have several hundred helpers among rural trade workers. The storekeepers, together with procurement officials and rural soviet deputies, visit each home, conclude contracts with peasant families for surplus products and agree on delivery dates, which is very important for ensuring planned dispatch to the place of consumption. This procedure is convenient for the population too.

"It is good that the sale of surpluses now takes place with no red tape," R.P. Chepurnaya, teacher at Sosnovka school, who is already familiar to the reader from our first article, told us. "We simply take the calf or piglet to the reception center, and when the reception worker collects the milk we often do not even see him. I leave him the milk can in a certain place and he pours the milk out into the churn."

And perhaps the most important thing: Cooperative workers do not confine themselves to purchasing agricultural products which have been grown or raised, but they themselves stimulate the production of output, by means of barter trade in industrial goods, mixed feed and construction materials. A good initiative was launched by the workers of the Tarskiy Rayon consumer society. Observing that for some reason hog units for raising piglets were being organized too slowly on local kolkhozes, they decided to bridge the gap themselves. The procurement offices organized their own hog units in empty, deserted buildings. A proportion of the sows purchased from the population were raised and retained for breeding. The unit was created in January last year and sold the population its first 200 piglets in the spring.

It is now planned to construct a rabbit breeding farm under the Omskiy Rayon consumer society. It will supply the population with improved breeds of rabbit.

At the oblast potrebsoyuz we were told that buying and selling of meat products in particular brings no particular "windfall" for cooperative workers and frequently leads to direct losses. What can be done? Resort to higher commission prices? Omsk has chosen a different way. They have begun in earnest to expand cottage industry, the baking of bread products, the preparation of semifinished products; in almost every rayon sausage-making units have been set up. The profits from their own production also enables losses to be covered and a stable price level to be maintained. Increasing commodity turnover, primarily on the basis of introducing new forms of services for the rural population, also has a role to play here. For example in the same Tavricheskiy Rayon 40 refreshment bars have been opened at sovkhoz livestock units. Half of them operate without a [regular] sales assistant. Their range of products is not great: biscuits, candy, tea.... Rather a trifling business it would appear, but the dairy workers like it. They arrive at the livestock units early in the morning and have a very welcome cup of hot tea before starting the milking. As we broach the delicate problem of prices again, obviously we must also describe how they maintain their stability on the Omsk markets, especially as this question worries many people today. Certain Siberian cities have been resorted to fixing a market price "ceiling" on meat products by means of administrative measures. And the result? As a rule the influx into cities of these very products has been sharply reduced!

But in Omsk everything has been resolved more simply and more resourcefully. A barter trade in industrial goods in high demand has been organized for meat sellers and thereby the supply of products needed by city dwellers has increased. One purely psychological factor has been taken into account. By no means every rural dweller--even if he has food surpluses from his private plot and farmstead--wishes to sell them himself. Some simply have no aptitude for trade; some consider it unbecoming to stand behind a market stall; yet others have no time for this. For "meat owners" like this, trade service bureaus have been set up in the markets. The peasant brings his beef or pork, delivers it to bureau and immediately receives money. The sale is effected without him.

In return it is now the market board that determines when workers of the trade services bureau may start operations. If the supply of "goods" is big, it is possible to wait a little; if the stalls are empty, they can be promptly replenished to prevent prices being driven up.

Owners of a piglet or bull calf would need to spend a minimum of 1-2 days to sell these piece by piece. This expenditure of time has been avoided here. According to the most modest calculations just a small complement of skilled sales assistants in the oblast center has saved the state 17,000 man-hours of work! It transpires that with its sensible approach, the market is capable not only of preventing people being diverted from various agricultural operations, but also of helping to strengthen work discipline.

Oblast and rayon leaders with whom we met are convinced that the reserves for replenishing the meat counter are still not exhausted. However they also divulged their misgivings in connection with the implementation of these reserves. The point is that quite strange conclusions are sometimes drawn from good experience.

Cooperative and market workers from some neighboring oblasts bluntly reproach their Omsk colleagues: We find your example irritating, they say. And why, they say, cover losses on meat purchases by seeking out various additional sources. A market is still a market! Trade according to the going price!

S.I. Manyakin, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, voiced some serious complaints against the RSFSR Gosplan. The fact is, following the example of the Gosplan workers, a smaller per capita quantity of meat products is being made available to inhabitants of Omskaya Oblast for the republic's resources than is being allocated to the inhabitants of a number of other oblasts. Given this kind of approach it is frequently the leaders who expend the greatest effort on "winkiing out allocations" that end up in a more favorable situation, and not at all those who constantly seek for, and find, new reserves to keep the nation's table well provided. That means that initiative seems to be penalized. And this is surely the reason why some people in Omsk too are beginning to display wariness.

The Nefteorgsintez Association here, for example, has created a good subsidiary farm, but its development is being inhibited. Perhaps it is feared that once again meat allocations [fondy na myaso] will be cut?

The big work on the food program is really only beginning. And all obstacles to local initiative must be eliminated. Then the task, set by the party congress, will be resolved both more rapidly and more successfully.

INCREASED GRAIN STORAGE CAPACITIES REPORTED

LD241106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Commentary by RSFSR agronomist (Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov)]

[Text] It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that the food program is meant to organically link agricultural production with industries involved in the storage and processing of this production. This is why the high grain production targets mapped out for the 11th 5-Year Plan period require that the capacities of both grain reception and grain processing enterprises be increased. Over the past 15 years the capacity of grain storehouses in the USSR has almost doubled. At the same time priority was given to the construction of elevators equipped with some of the most up-to-date means of mechanization and automation of production processes and to powerful drying, grain cleaning and (?weighing) plants. Suffice it to say that during this period elevator capacities quintupled and their share in the total capacity of grain storehouses almost trebled. The 10th 5-Year Plan period can justifiably be called a 5-year period of innovation and technical progress in the development of industries connected with the laying in, storage and processing of grain.

The construction of metal grain storage silos was the most progressive important trend in the construction of elevators. Calculations and conclusions of specialists of the USSR Gosstroy have confirmed that the amount of steel used for 1,000 tons of capacity made from metal is no more than the amount of steel used for reinforced concrete capacities. At the same time, the capital investment required for the construction of metal silos is 30 to 40 percent lower than for reinforced concrete ones.

One would think that such economically-effective solutions of enormous importance for the national economy would attract the attention of builders, especially the main contractor, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction. However, this has not been the case to date. The force of inertia and an unwillingness to improve firmly established technology are apparently to blame.

In the present 5-year plan period a big construction program must be carried out. It is planned to bring into operation grain elevators with a total capacity of 20 million tons. The bulk of these are to go into operation in the main zone producing marketable grain--the grain areas of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

SOYUZ-39 PREPARES TO DOCK WITH SALYUT-6 COMPLEX

Docking Preparations

LD231203 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Preparations are underway for docking. From the Flight Control Center a TASS correspondent reports:

By 1400 the space vessel Soyuz-39 piloted by an international crew had completed 13 orbits around the earth. In a radio communications session Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha reported that they are continuing to carry out the program for preparing the Soyuz-39 vessel to approach the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 orbital complex.

After a correction carried out to the trajectory, the parameters of the vessel's orbit are: maximum distance from the surface of the earth--320 km; minimum distance from the surface of the earth--271 km; period of rotation--90.3 minutes; and inclination--51.6 degrees.

Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh, on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 orbital research complex are preparing for the forthcoming docking with the Soyuz-39 vessel.

The flight of the space apparatuses is proceeding in accordance with the planned program. Comrades Kovalenok, Savinykh, Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha feel well.

Linkup Completed

LD232050 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] Moscow, 23 Mar, TASS--The Soyuz-39 space ship, piloted by commander of the ship Vladimir Dzhanibekov and the researcher-cosmonaut, citizen of the Mongolian People's Republic Jugderdemidiyn Gurragcha, docked at 19 hours 28 minutes Moscow time with the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4.

After checking the airtightness of the docking unit Cosmonauts Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha transferred to the station. A research complex has been created on near-terrestrial orbit. It consists of Salyut-6, Soyuz T-4 and Soyuz-39. Work on board the space complex is again being conducted by an international crew--Kovalenok, Savinykh, Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha.

The program of scientific studies, developed jointly by scientists of the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic, is intended for seven days. It is planned to hold technological, medico-biological and technical experiments, to photograph the earth's surface in the interests of studying the earth's natural resources and natural environment. Also to be continued are studies and experiments started on board Salyut-6 by international crews during previous flights.

According to telemetric data the onboard systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4--Soyuz-39 are functioning normally.

Cosmonauts Kovalenok, Savinykh, Dzhanibekov and Gurragcha are feeling well and have started fulfilling their joint studies and experiments.